

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1927 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 69

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## CANTON ARMY DRIVES SUN'S FORCES BACK

Fall of Hangchow Immortal as Result of Defeat—Communications Cut

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW SERVICE SUSPENDED

Question of Defense of the International Settlement Is Again Revived

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16 (P)—The downfall of Hangchow, capital of Chekiang Province and chief outpost of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, is imminent as the result of major defeat suffered by his troops on the southern battlefield. Confirmation of a report that the troops of Marshal Sun, defender of Shanghai, had been pushed back by the onrushing southern army was received here today.

Incoming reports failed to make clear the details of the sudden and unexpected turn of events. The Cantonese forces evidently filtered northward, similar to Sun's troops and adopted other tactics similar to those used at Kiuksiang last November, bringing Marshal Sun on the verge of complete collapse and causing him to lose not only Kiuksiang but the whole of Kiangsu and Kiang provinces.

It was believed that Marshal Sun's communications, which until a few days ago stretched out along the Tientsin River from Hangchow to Chuchow, had been cut by a sudden thrust. The position of General Pai Pao-shan, commander of Sun's troops in the southern front, is obscure, but there is reason to believe they either have been cut off from the main force or have gone over to the Cantonese ranks.

**Sun Forces Near Hangchow**

Reliable foreign news sources reported Cantonese troops already had appeared at Guyangchow, 18 miles southwest of Hangchow, and at Chukhsien, Yenchow and Tunglu.

In bringing about their victory, the southerners were believed to have moved up a column of troops from Fukien Province and combined it with other Nationalist soldiers, which they found either impossible or undesirable for use in defending their capital, Hankow, against a northern advance now in prospect near there.

All indications are that the forces of Marshal Sun still greatly outnumber the foe, but demoralization apparently has set in among his troops.

The bulk of the remaining Sun Chuan-fang army, apparently has withdrawn to the west of Hangchow for a last stand.

Foreign agents at the Shanghai municipality stationed at Hangchow for military observation were unable to communicate with Shanghai tonight. The Shanghai-Hangchow railway, which had suspended service due to the concentration of rolling stock, in case Marshal Sun's troops find it necessary to fall back further in the direction of Shanghai.

**Landing Parties**

The defeat of Sun revitalizes the question of the defense of the Shanghai international settlement in the event of his complete collapse and a Cantonese invasion. At present, there are about 4000 British troops in Shanghai, including the Punjab, unaided by 2500 sailors aboard ships in the harbor.

Available landing parties from American ships total 1100 men. The question also is raised whether two brigades of troops now en route from England will be halted at Hong Kong, as Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, assured the House of Commons would be done if the British-Cantonese agreement were signed, and there were no further emergencies. The Brit-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## Canada's Envoy Sets Example of "Scholar in Politics" Ideal

Conservative by Environment, Mr. Massey Swung to Liberal Political Affiliations—Will Devote Energies to Promoting Friendship With America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (P)—CANADIAN Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Washington—rather large and imposing title to be laid upon a young man's shoulders. But it is confidently expected that Vincent Massey will be fully capable of bearing this new and difficult burden.

Mr. Massey was born to responsibility. By disposition and temperament he also takes a keen, even an enthusiastic, enjoyment in the business, artistic, and social, activities of his fellow men. As the son and grandson of successful manufacturers—known internationally under the firm name of the Massey-Harris Company, makers of agricultural implements—he might reasonably have been expected to concentrate his energies along purely business lines. But he



graduated from University College of the University of Toronto in 1910 with such an interest in history as to induce him to remain for a time as a student of residence, to teach it to his fellow students.

It was after the war—during

which time he made himself so useful as commanding officer of the university musketry school and in other ways as to win himself a place as assistant secretary of the war committee of the Federal Cabinet, and later as director of repatriation; that he entered actively into his father's business as secretary and director, and eventually as president.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## SLASH IN LOCAL TAXES ADVISED

Textile Manufacturer for 50 Per Cent Cut and Moratorium on Laws

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 16 (P)—A three-year moratorium on all restrictive legislation coupled with a 50 per cent cut in local taxes is what Massachusetts' textile industry needs to put it on its feet. Russell H. Leonard, treasurer of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, declared at a Chamber of Commerce meeting here today.

This State, he charged, had made more regulatory laws than any other state or country in the world's history.

"Such procedure," he said, speaking of his recommendations, "might encourage manufacturers to tackle with renewed energy the many problems which make a responsible textile job today so little envied and so seldom sought."

"We have been doing a lot of talking about the aliments of the cotton goods industry but the fact is we have not done anything to correct them, except to close up mill after mill. Unless there is a temporary downpour of profitable orders from the sky we have some important matters to attend to."

"Costs of production must be lowered by lowering taxation and by increasing production through better manufacture. Some steps have been taken to produce the latter, but few to lower taxes."

"Local taxes should be half the present amount. I am frank to say I do not know how. It is not the sort of job with which I am familiar. But it is perfectly evident that we have all educated ourselves to a scale of living, to ameliorating social conditions to an extent we cannot afford. We are situated in a glorious Commonwealth with one which, while it or we, have not done anything to correct them, except to close up mill after mill. Unless there is a temporary downpour of profitable orders from the sky we have some important matters to attend to."

"Costs of production must be lowered by lowering taxation and by increasing production through better manufacture. Some steps have been taken to produce the latter, but few to lower taxes."

"Local taxes should be half the

present amount. I am frank to say I do not know how. It is not the

sort of job with which I am familiar.

But it is perfectly evident that we have all educated ourselves to a

scale of living, to ameliorating social

conditions to an extent we cannot afford. We are situated in a glorious

Commonwealth with one which, while

it or we, have not done anything to correct them, except to close up mill after mill. Unless there is a temporary

downpour of profitable orders from the sky we have some important

matters to attend to."

"Costs of production must be

lowered by lowering taxation and by

increasing production through

better manufacture. Some steps have

been taken to produce the latter, but

few to lower taxes."

"Local taxes should be half the

present amount. I am frank to say I

do not know how. It is not the

sort of job with which I am familiar.

But it is perfectly evident that we

have all educated ourselves to a

scale of living, to ameliorating social

conditions to an extent we cannot

afford. We are situated in a glorious

Commonwealth with one which, while

it or we, have not done anything to correct them, except to close up mill after mill. Unless there is a temporary

downpour of profitable orders from the sky we have some important

matters to attend to."

"Costs of production must be

lowered by lowering taxation and by

increasing production through

better manufacture. Some steps have

been taken to produce the latter, but

few to lower taxes."

"Local taxes should be half the

present amount. I am frank to say I

do not know how. It is not the

sort of job with which I am familiar.

But it is perfectly evident that we

have all educated ourselves to a

scale of living, to ameliorating social

conditions to an extent we cannot

afford. We are situated in a glorious

Commonwealth with one which, while

it or we, have not done anything to correct them, except to close up mill after mill. Unless there is a temporary

downpour of profitable orders from the sky we have some important

matters to attend to."

"Costs of production must be

lowered by lowering taxation and by

increasing production through

better manufacture. Some steps have

been taken to produce the latter, but

few to lower taxes."

"Local taxes should be half the

present amount. I am frank to say I

do not know how. It is not the

sort of job with which I am familiar.

But it is perfectly evident that we

have all educated ourselves to a

scale of living, to ameliorating social

conditions to an extent we cannot

afford. We are situated in a glorious

Commonwealth with one which, while

it or we, have not done anything to correct them, except to close up mill after mill. Unless there is a temporary

downpour of profitable orders from the sky we have some important

matters to attend to."

"Costs of production must be

lowered by lowering taxation and by

increasing production through

better manufacture. Some steps have

been taken to produce the latter, but

few to lower taxes."

"Local taxes should be half the

present amount. I am frank to say I

do not know how. It is not the

sort of job with which I am familiar.

But it is perfectly evident that we

have all educated ourselves to a

scale of living, to ameliorating social

conditions to an extent we cannot

afford. We are situated in a glorious

Commonwealth with one which, while

it or we, have not done anything to correct them, except to close up mill after mill. Unless there is a temporary

downpour of profitable orders from the sky we have some important

matters to attend to."

"Costs of production must be

lowered by lowering taxation and by

increasing production through

better manufacture. Some steps have

been taken to produce the latter, but

few to lower taxes."

"Local taxes should be half the

present amount. I am frank to say I

do not know how. It is not the

sort of job with which I am familiar.

But it is perfectly evident that we

have all educated ourselves to a

scale of living, to ameliorating social

conditions to an extent we cannot

afford. We are situated in a glorious

Commonwealth with one which, while

it or we, have not done anything to correct them, except to close up mill after mill. Unless there is a temporary

downpour of profitable orders from the sky we have some important

matters to attend to."

"Costs of production must be

lowered by lowering taxation and by

increasing production through

better manufacture. Some steps have

been taken to produce the latter, but

few to lower taxes."

"Local taxes should be half the

A convention on the private manufacture of war materials, the convocation finally of a preparatory commission with a view to the meeting of a conference for the general limitation of armaments, a commission to which all the countries of the world have been invited, and in which the greater part of them participate, marks so many decisive stages toward the aim fixed by the convention.

"Without doubt the American Government is not thinking of withdrawing from the task undertaken, the efficient collaboration to which for nearly a year its delegates have contributed; it proposes, on the contrary, to continue it. But its proposal has nevertheless for practical result to divest the preparatory commission of an essential question which figures on its program; to constitute on the side a special conference in which only a few powers should participate and whose decisions under penalty of being vain must at least in their principles be later recognized as valid by powers which would not have been authority to discuss them.

**Authority of the League**  
"To decide today without consulting the League of Nations and determine method and to seek a partial solution of the problem in preoccupying oneself with maintaining the actual existing situation, than in determining the conditions proper to insure the security of each one; to limit beside this effort to a few powers would be both to weaken the authority of the League of Nations.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Exposition of chamber music by Arthur Whiting, Paine Hall, Harvard, 8:15. Concert, costume party, Women's Republican Club, 8. Art exhibition, sculpture exhibit, Horticultural Hall, 10 to 11, continues through Feb. 26. Illustrated lecture on wild flowers by Arthur Pillsbury, Appalachian Mountain Club, Huntington Hall, 8. Annual winter conference, New England Vocational Guidance Association, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8.

#### Theaters

Boston Opera House—The Guitars in "Mardi," 8:20. Boston Auditorium, 2, 8. Colonial—"Sunny," 8:30. Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30. Hollis—"Money From Home," 8:15. New Park—"The Cross," 8:15. St. James—"Alias the Deacon," 8:15. Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

#### Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 5. Tuesdays through the galleries, Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Sunday talks at 6:30 p. m., admission free; Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., 8:30. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 to 4 p. m., admission free. Boston Art Club—Paintings by California Artists—Paintings by Boston Water Colorists Show.

Grace Horne Gallery—Water colors by Stanislaus Wood and Elisabeth Talbot Parsons. Boston Atheneum—Reproductions of water colors by Pierre Vignol; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain. Independent Painters—One Joy St., Thursday: rising temperatures tonight and in Maine Thursday: strong south and southwest winds.

North and South—Snow changing in Boston late tonight and Thursday: rising temperatures tonight and in Maine Thursday: strong south and southwest winds.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy to night. Thursday: possible with some light rain late tonight; fresh and strong south and southwest winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy and warm today; possible rain. Thursday: partly cloudy and warmer; strong south and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Snow changing in Boston late tonight and Thursday: rising temperatures tonight and in Maine Thursday: strong south and southwest winds.

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—The weather bureau today issued the following:

"Advisory: Southwest storm warnings ordered 11 a. m. Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Me. Disturbance over Lake Michigan continues to move westward northeastward and cause strong winds and southwest winds tonight."

**Official Temperatures**

(6 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ... 25 Memphis ... 60

Atlantic City ... 26 Montreal ... 24

Baltimore ... 27 Newark ... 25

Buffalo ... 28 New Orleans ... 58

Calgary ... 10 New York ... 31

Charlottetown ... 10 Philadelphia ... 31

Chicago ... 11 Portland, Me. ... 24

Denver ... 42 Portland, Ore. ... 44

Des Moines ... 25 San Francisco ... 44

Dayton ... 26 San Jose ... 44

Galveston ... 27 St. Louis ... 44

Hatteras ... 50 St. Paul ... 30

Helena ... 46 Seattle ... 40

Jacksonville ... 50 Tampa ... 64

Kansas City ... 48 Washington ... 36

High Tides at Boston:

Wednesday, 11:50 p. m.

Thursday, 11:58 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:35 p. m.

BLUE PLATE SPECIALS

from 50c to 75c

Also in Canteen

**SAFETY RESTAURANT**

W. 59th St. (bet. 5th and 6th Aves.)

Open 11 a. m. to 10 p. m.

CLOSED SUNDAYS

Established at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1104, Act Oct. 6, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.

FULTON STREET BOND STREET BROOKLYN LIVINGSTON STREET ELM PLACE

This Striking New Turban by Agnes

Wears a Smartly Modernistic Decoration of Tri-Colored Felt

It is made of grosgrain, one of the chic Parisienne's favored materials for mid-season millinery. The crown flares at the front, but follows the line of the head in back. The wide, carefully molded band is trimmed with red, black and beige felt in futuristic design.

This Hat will be exactly copied for you in any color and size that you desire, at

\$19.50

Loeser's—Second Floor, French Millinery

so essential to the peace of the world, and to injure the principle of the equality of states, which is at the very base of the Covenant of Geneva and to which on its part the French Government remains firmly attached.

"The principle of the equality of the powers, great or small, is one of the recognized rules of the League of Nations. Technical committees have met, all the maritime powers have participated in their labors, they have pointed out the necessities for their defense. How could one admit that at the moment when the preparatory commission is called upon to formulate the conclusion of the discussions the five most important maritime powers should take cognizance of the question and as far as it concerns them give it a definite solution of a nature to prejudice the final decisions for the entire naval powers?

#### All Navies Interested

"In fact besides the categories to which the new limitation should apply are those which for the majority of powers present the greatest interest. An agreement limited to a few navies could be explained for battleships; practically they are the only ones to possess any. It is otherwise when the question of light vessels is considered. All the navies of the world have an interest in being associated with the deliberations on this important problem.

"As for the French Government, having envisaged the different aspects of the American proposal, conscious of the duties imposed on it as a member of the League of Nations, fearing any undermining of the authority of the latter, and convinced that no durable work of peace can be built without the common consent of all the powers called on the same grounds to defend their rights and interests, thinks that it is at Geneva and by the preparatory commission itself in which we have been so happy to see the delegates of the United States participate that the American proposal can be effectively examined."

#### Geneva Circles Uphold

Authority of the League

GENEVA, Feb. 16 (AP)—Insistence upon maintaining intact the power and authority of the League of Nations, with scrupulous regard for the wishes of all the member states, both great and small, is the interpretation in League circles of France's refusal to Washington in which she refuses to consider participation in a new naval conference limited to five big naval powers.

Officials here, while favoring a five-power pact, believe that the United States, with its position of independence and isolation between two oceans, neglects to give sufficient importance to the relations either of mere friendship or open alliance existing between numerous countries in Europe, or to the difficulty one nation finds in adopting action on naval armaments without taking into consideration the desires of smaller countries who are also interested in smaller warcraft such as submarines and destroyers.

France's reply is believed to leave the fate of the American proposal to the preparatory disarmament commission, where the American delegates will have an opportunity to argue the practicability of a conference of the big powers as the first concrete step toward general reduction of armaments.

France's memorandum, following Europe's refusal to accept the American World Court reservation, is also regarded in League circles as another manifestation of Europe's beliefs that the United States must work through the League as a whole.

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—The weather bureau today issued the following:

"Advisory: Southwest storm warnings ordered 11 a. m. Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Me. Disturbance over Lake Michigan continues to move westward northeastward and cause strong winds and southwest winds tonight."

**INDIANA RETAINS HOLD ON UTILITIES CONTROL**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16 (Special)—The Indiana Senate has defeated a bill to abolish the State Public Service Commission. The measure proposed a return of the City Council franchises without utility regulation. The Moorhead bill, to which the Senate's attention is next directed, would make the commissioners, now appointed by the Governor, elective offices.

**Feng Masses Forces**

Japanese sources reported Feng

head of the wandering Kuomintang or National People's Army, which was forced out of Peking last spring by the combined forces of Marshals Chang Tsu-lin and Wu Pei-fu, has massed 120,000 men behind Shantung and Tungwan, preparatory to resuming his drive on Honan, which was topped last December. Shantung and Tungwan are in Shensi Province, Honan is just east of Honan. Honan now is occupied by allied Northern

and Tungwan are in Shensi Province.

Feng is potential ally of the now hard pressed Cantonese forces.

**Unusual Shopping Service**

Specializing in

Women's Apparel and Men's Tailoring

Private Dining Room

Madame Sallie de Lauttre

400 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

**Feng Masses Forces**

Japanese sources reported Feng

head of the wandering Kuomintang or National People's Army, which was forced out of Peking last spring by the combined forces of Marshals Chang Tsu-lin and Wu Pei-fu, has massed 120,000 men behind Shantung and Tungwan, preparatory to resuming his drive on Honan, which was topped last December. Shantung and Tungwan are in Shensi Province, Honan is just east of Honan. Honan now is occupied by allied Northern

and Tungwan are in Shensi Province.

Feng is potential ally of the now hard pressed Cantonese forces.

**Unusual Shopping Service**

Specializing in

Women's Apparel and Men's Tailoring

Private Dining Room

Madame Sallie de Lauttre

400 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

**Feng Masses Forces**

Japanese sources reported Feng

head of the wandering Kuomintang or National People's Army, which was forced out of Peking last spring by the combined forces of Marshals Chang Tsu-lin and Wu Pei-fu, has massed 120,000 men behind Shantung and Tungwan, preparatory to resuming his drive on Honan, which was topped last December. Shantung and Tungwan are in Shensi Province, Honan is just east of Honan. Honan now is occupied by allied Northern

and Tungwan are in Shensi Province.

Feng is potential ally of the now hard pressed Cantonese forces.

**Unusual Shopping Service**

Specializing in

Women's Apparel and Men's Tailoring

Private Dining Room

Madame Sallie de Lauttre

400 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

**Feng Masses Forces**

Japanese sources reported Feng

head of the wandering Kuomintang or National People's Army, which was forced out of Peking last spring by the combined forces of Marshals Chang Tsu-lin and Wu Pei-fu, has massed 120,000 men behind Shantung and Tungwan, preparatory to resuming his drive on Honan, which was topped last December. Shantung and Tungwan are in Shensi Province, Honan is just east of Honan. Honan now is occupied by allied Northern

and Tungwan are in Shensi Province.

Feng is potential ally of the now hard pressed Cantonese forces.

**Unusual Shopping Service**

Specializing in

Women's Apparel and Men's Tailoring

Private Dining Room

Madame Sallie de Lauttre

400 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

**Feng Masses Forces**

Japanese sources reported Feng

head of the wandering Kuomintang or National People's Army, which was forced out of Peking last spring by the combined forces of Marshals Chang Tsu-lin and Wu Pei-fu, has massed 120,000 men behind Shantung and Tungwan, preparatory to resuming his drive on Honan, which was topped last December. Shantung and Tungwan are in Shensi Province, Honan is just east of Honan. Honan now is occupied by allied Northern

and Tungwan are in Shensi Province.

Feng is potential ally of the now hard pressed Cantonese forces.

**Unusual Shopping Service**

Specializing in

Women's Apparel and Men's Tailoring

Private Dining Room

Madame Sallie de Lauttre

400 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

**Feng Masses Forces**

Japanese sources reported Feng

head of the wandering Kuomintang or National People's Army, which was forced out of Peking last spring by the combined forces of Marshals Chang Tsu-lin and Wu Pei-fu, has massed 120,000 men behind Shantung and Tungwan, preparatory to resuming his drive on Honan, which was topped last December. Shantung and Tungwan are in Shensi Province, Honan is just east of Honan. Honan now is occupied by allied Northern

and Tungwan are in Shensi Province.

Feng is potential ally of the now hard pressed Cantonese forces.

**Unusual Shopping Service**

Specializing in

Women's Apparel and Men's Tailoring

Private Dining Room

## FLORIDA CANAL PLAN RENEWED

Existing Waterways Used 75 Per Cent of Way in Route Now Advocated

MIAMI, Fla. (Special Correspondence)—The recent formal opening of the Everglades for agricultural uses and forward steps toward the construction of a ship canal across the State are regarded by business and industrial leaders as strong factors in the movement in Florida toward stabilized commercial activity.

The ship canal has been advocated for fully 50 years and now a definite route has been recommended by Sinclair W. Chiles, a civil engineer of Bethlehem, Pa., based upon a study of the geography, topography and resources—both developed and undeveloped—of the region through which the waterway would run.

### Would Join Ship Channel

This route follows the course of the Withlacoochee River from its mouth to a point a few miles above Dunellen, where it leaves by an east-northeast course, enters the Ocklawaha above the mouth of Silver Springs Run, thence along this river to a point a few miles east of its junction with Orange Creek, where it leaves for the more direct course via Rodman to the St. Johns, thence along the St. Johns to Jacksonville, where it joins the existing ship channel.

It is proposed that the section between the Withlacoochee and Ocklawaha Rivers be at an elevation of 30 feet above sea level, which is the approximate elevation of waters of these rivers where they unite with the canal.

### Saving of 18 Hours

By using this route, existing waterways will be used for 75 per cent or more of the canal's whole course, all of which are navigable and already under the jurisdiction of the Government.

It affords, it is said, the shortest wholly artificial link, by direct route between navigable waters, across the lower elevation of land north of Lake Okeechobee, and it will provide the shortest possible all-water route from Galveston and other Gulf and Mississippi River ports to the Atlantic seaboard—saving at least 18 hours' sailing time between these ports and Jacksonville, and ports north of this city, and entirely obviating the need for Gulf shipping to pass around the southerly end of this State.

## PRINCE BIBESCU GETS RUMANIAN POST IN MADRID

By W. W. Clegg

BUCHAREST, Feb. 16.—Prince Bibescu, ex-Rumanian Minister to the United States, has been appointed to a similar post in Madrid. Prince Bibescu was recalled from Washington early in 1926 because of a personal difference with Nicholas Titulescu, Rumanian Minister to London, which drew out of the visit of the war debt funding mission headed by Mr. Bibescu to the United States in 1925. During the last year, Prince Bibescu has been at the Foreign Office here while his wife, the daughter of Lord Oxford, remained in London with the children.

While the differences between

Prince Bibescu and Mr. Titulescu are not yet adjusted, the Premier, General Averescu, has decided that Rumania ought not to be deprived of the services of a trained diplomat merely because of a private dispute with another minister.

It is now reported here that as a protest against the reappointment of Prince Bibescu, Mr. Titulescu may resign as Rumanian Minister in London.

## NORTHWESTERN ROADS TO UNITE

### Plan for Great Rail Merger Joins Three Great Pacific Coast Lines

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Detailed plans for the great northwestern railway merger have been made known here by the unification committee, composed of George F. Baker, chairman; Arthur C. James, deputy chairman; J. P. Morgan, Louis W. Hill and Howard Elliott.

The consolidation, which embraces the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroads, is to be brought about through direct operation of the lines of the three companies, under lease of the properties to a new operating railway company, which will exchange its stock for stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

The Spokane, Portland & Seattle is jointly controlled by the two north-ern roads, which also for more than a quarter of a century have held more than 90 per cent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Application will be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of the leases and of acquisition by the new company of the stocks of the northern companies as soon as the committee believes deposition of stocks in accordance with the plan have progressed sufficiently.

The plan is said to be free from complicating features, inasmuch as one class of stock outstanding,

and as shares are to be exchanged on a par for par basis.

### SLOT MACHINE TAX ASKED

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—The various slot machines where one deposits a penny, nickel or a quarter and is rewarded by a "sweet," a bit of musical melody, household gas and other commodities, would be put to work for the Texas State Treasury under a pending legislative bill. An annual tax of \$2 for the slot machine and \$4 for each slot machine is sought in a bill sponsored in the House by Ray Holder, Representative. He estimates the annual revenue would amount to \$1,250,000.

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

### ARTHUR BROWN

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### HYDRAULIC

### LOVEJOY

### SHOCK ABSORBERS

### FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

## LARGE POTATO HOLDING SHOWN

About 12,000,000 Bushels Increase Over Year Before Is Reported

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—Merchandise potatoes held in the 25 late crop states on Jan. 1 reached 22,339,000 bushels as compared with 20,000,000 a year ago, 119,223,000 two years ago and 110,255,000 three years back, the New England Crop Reporting Service announced last night.

The figures, based on estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, covered the states whose production last year was 109 per cent of the previous year; 83 per cent of the bumper crop in 1924 and 85 per cent of the 1923 crop.

While representing an 18 per cent increase over the holdings of the previous year, the figures show a 31 per cent decline from the corresponding figures of the bumper crop two years ago, and 25 per cent less than for 1923.

Holdings in the 19 late surplus states were 14 per cent more on Jan. 1 this year than last, but 31 per cent less than two years ago. In the 19 late deficit states holdings of 10,145,000 bushels compare with their eight-year average of 10,278,000; while Maine stocks were 8 per cent above those of last year, 34 per cent below holdings from the 1924 bumper crop and 9 per cent under those from 1923.

Maine stocks this year were 34 per cent of estimated production, the lowest relative holding from any crop in the last eight years. The latest shipment report from Maine showed that 26,198 cars had moved Feb. 11, leaving only 14,115 cars to move to fill a corrected forecast of 40,224 cars total for the 1926 crop.

## NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIES IN PART-TIME OPERATIONS

Reports From Centers Indicate a Slackening in Major Activities

Reports from many centers in the New England States for the month of January, 1927, indicated part-time operations in the major industries, with a surplus of workers and very limited opportunities for their employment. A résumé by states follows:

Maine.—Increased employment in some industries was noted in certain parts of the State during January. A surplus of unskilled labor contributes largely to the unemployment situation with no demand for this class in their individual communities. Part-time operations obtain in the shoe and textile industries in some cities. While weather conditions retarded building in some places, reports from other centers indicated that building was very active and artisans well engaged. Farm help is plentiful throughout the State excepting one locality which reported a scarcity of experienced farm labor.

New Hampshire.—A seasonal recession in production in some industries was reported during the month. The printing, wire cable, and granite industries are all working overtime in one section. There was little change in the shoe or textile industries, these operating for the most part on part-time schedules. Increased employment in connection with building construction was noted in some of the larger cities, with the local supply of artisans in most communities adequate for the demand. Farm help is plentiful throughout the State.

Vermont.—Part-time schedules obtain in many of the industries throughout the State, creating a surplus of workers. In most cases this part-time production is temporary. The granite industry continued at a high peak during the month. Weather conditions retarded building activities in some cities, while other reports indicated increased employment among the building trades. Farm help is plentiful in all sections.

Massachusetts.—Curtailment in production, due to seasonal conditions, was noted in some industries during the month. Part-time schedules obtain in the shoe and allied lines, textile and metal-working trades. The rubber shoe industry continued at a high level throughout the month. A decided slackening in building activities, due in the larger cities to the completion of several \$1,000,000 projects, created a surplus of draftsmen and building artisans. Reports from many centers indicated a surplus of unskilled labor, with very few opportunities for employment for this class of help in their individual communities. The jewelry industry is working part-time, but there is no marked surplus of workers as a result. Farm help is plentiful throughout the State, with little or no demand for this class of labor.

Rhode Island.—A seasonal recession in industrial activity was reported from some parts of the State during January. Part-time schedules are in effect in the textile, jewelry, and metal-working plants in certain sections. One large cotton mill started a night shift during the month and will afford employment to a large number of weavers, spinners, and cardroom help. A surplus of unskilled labor exists in several cities with very limited opportunities for their securing work. Farm help is plentiful throughout the entire State. A seasonal slackening in building activities was noted during the month.

Connecticut.—Industrial employment conditions as a whole throughout the State are satisfactory. While practically all of the plants that closed for inventory purposes during December have resumed full time operations, reports from certain cities in January indicated that some plants were going through the inventory process in January. The metal-working plants continued to operate at capacity. Seasonal conditions in some instances have created a temporary surplus of semi-skilled and unskilled labor. Part-time schedules obtain in certain of the

## Making Homes Out of Houses Depicted as Joyous Adventure

Series of Lectures Opens With Talks by Mrs. Herron and Miss Haynes—Refinishing Old Furniture Is Important Link in Household Improvement

First of the lectures in the course in home improvements arranged by the American Home Makers, Inc., to be given in Boston, took place this afternoon in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, with Mrs. Schuyler F. Herron, director of the corporation, and Miss Harriet J. Haynes of Massachusetts Agricultural College as the speakers.

Mrs. Herron spoke briefly on the differences between houses and homes and the joy that comes from turning the former into the latter. Beauty, she pointed out, does not depend upon money. It requires taste and care. Taste may be cultivated and care and attention require a real interest in the work. A dingy and dilapidated house may be transformed into a well-groomed and attractive one by the expenditure of a little thought and effort, she said, and the comfort and pleasure of those residing there will thereby be greatly enhanced.

She was followed by Miss Haynes in a practical talk on furniture renovation as the basic work in household improvement. Practically every home has at least one piece of furniture made of beautiful wood and good in design which has been cast aside, she said, or some good, durable pieces doing service though badly marred.

Restoration to Usefulness

These can be brought back to beauty and usefulness with a small outlay for simple equipment and a few materials. Before undertaking such a task it is well to remember that such work requires care, patience and often hours of labor if good results are to be obtained. Those

who carry it through, however, usually find themselves well repaid by the beauty of their product.

The first thing to do, Miss Haynes said, is to remove all unnecessary ornaments and superfluous details.

The next is to make necessary repairs.

The third is to decide on the new finish as this will determine the method of procedure in removal of the old finish.

If the new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old finish must be removed to insure a clean, smooth surface for the new finish. This may be done by scraping with a piece of glass, patty pat, or steel cabinet scraper, or by using a liquid remover. Wood should be scraped or rubbed with the grain, not across it.

The space occupied by the clerical

who carry it through, however, usually find themselves well repaid by the beauty of their product.

The first thing to do, Miss Haynes said, is to remove all unnecessary ornaments and superfluous details.

The next is to make necessary repairs.

The third is to decide on the new finish as this will determine the method of procedure in removal of the old finish.

If the new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old

finish must be removed to insure a

clean, smooth surface for the new

finish. This may be done by scrap-

ing with a piece of glass, patty pat,

or steel cabinet scraper, or by us-

ing a liquid remover. Wood should

be scraped or rubbed with the grain,

not across it.

The new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old

finish must be removed to insure a

clean, smooth surface for the new

finish. This may be done by scrap-

ing with a piece of glass, patty pat,

or steel cabinet scraper, or by us-

ing a liquid remover. Wood should

be scraped or rubbed with the grain,

not across it.

The space occupied by the clerical

who carry it through, however, usually

find themselves well repaid by the

beauty of their product.

The first thing to do, Miss Haynes

said, is to remove all unnecessary

ornaments and superfluous details.

The next is to make necessary re-

pairs.

The third is to decide on the new

finish as this will determine the

method of procedure in removal of

the old finish.

If the new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old

finish must be removed to insure a

clean, smooth surface for the new

finish. This may be done by scrap-

ing with a piece of glass, patty pat,

or steel cabinet scraper, or by us-

ing a liquid remover. Wood should

be scraped or rubbed with the grain,

not across it.

The new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old

finish must be removed to insure a

clean, smooth surface for the new

finish. This may be done by scrap-

ing with a piece of glass, patty pat,

or steel cabinet scraper, or by us-

ing a liquid remover. Wood should

be scraped or rubbed with the grain,

not across it.

The new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old

finish must be removed to insure a

clean, smooth surface for the new

finish. This may be done by scrap-

ing with a piece of glass, patty pat,

or steel cabinet scraper, or by us-

ing a liquid remover. Wood should

be scraped or rubbed with the grain,

not across it.

The space occupied by the clerical

who carry it through, however, usually

find themselves well repaid by the

beauty of their product.

The first thing to do, Miss Haynes

said, is to remove all unnecessary

ornaments and superfluous details.

The next is to make necessary re-

pairs.

The third is to decide on the new

finish as this will determine the

method of procedure in removal of

the old finish.

If the new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old

finish must be removed to insure a

clean, smooth surface for the new

finish. This may be done by scrap-

ing with a piece of glass, patty pat,

or steel cabinet scraper, or by us-

ing a liquid remover. Wood should

be scraped or rubbed with the grain,

not across it.

The new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old

finish must be removed to insure a

clean, smooth surface for the new

finish. This may be done by scrap-

ing with a piece of glass, patty pat,

or steel cabinet scraper, or by us-

ing a liquid remover. Wood should

be scraped or rubbed with the grain,

not across it.

The new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old

finish must be removed to insure a

clean, smooth surface for the new

finish. This may be done by scrap-

ing with a piece of glass, patty pat,

or steel cabinet scraper, or by us-

ing a liquid remover. Wood should

be scraped or rubbed with the grain,

not across it.

The new finish is to be wax, oil,

shellac or varnish, all of the old

finish must be removed to insure a

clean, smooth surface for the new

finish. This may be done by scrap-

ing with a piece of glass, patty pat,

or steel cabinet scraper, or by us-

ing a liquid remover. Wood should

be scraped or rubbed with the grain,

## Hawaiian-American Students to Hold Good-Will Reunion

Will Renew Homeland Customs of Hospitality Which Will Include Decorating Guests With the "Lei"—Native Music to Be Heard and Food Served

Five thousand miles away from their native land, more than 100 students attending eastern American universities and former residents of the Hawaiian Islands will gather Saturday evening to renew the Hawaiian custom of hospitality and to join more closely the bond of good will with their new American friends. The banquet, which is to be held at the Copley-Plaza, is being sponsored by the Hawaiian Club of Harvard.

A particular connection exists between Boston and Hawaii; it was pointed out today, since in 1820 the first white missionaries to go to Hawaii left the Park Street Church. The officers of the Hawaiian Club explained that the steady flow of New Englanders to their native country has readily developed a New England atmosphere in the South Seas. It is especially to foster this friendliness, this feeling of "aloha" between New England and Hawaii, that the group of Hawaiian students at Harvard is gathering fellow students from colleges and preparatory schools in the East for this occasion.

### Special Features

In active charge of the affair is a committee composed of Charles R. Frazier Jr., '27, Alfred T. Hartwell Jr., '29, Theodore Hall Jr., '29 and Dudley C. Lewis '30. With this committee as a center some 20 other members of the Hawaiian Club of Harvard have been busy in organizing a reception, dinner and dance marked with a unique Hawaiian flavor.

Upon arrival each guest will be decorated with a Hawaiian "lei," a colored garland worn around the neck, as a token of welcome according to the old native custom. The patroresses who will receive the guests are Mrs. W. O. Baldwin of Maui; Mrs. W. H. Babbitt of Waikiki, Oahu; Mrs. John K. Allen of Brooklyn, Mrs. Lothrop Withington of Brooklyn and Mrs. Reed P. Anthony of Brooklyn.

Ushers will be Newton Peck, Yale '29 and Harvard Business School '26; George R. Carter Jr., Yale '28; son of a former governor of Hawaii; Asa Baldwin, Yale '29; Ralph B. Johnson, M. I. T. '27, and Lowell B. Dillingham, Middlesex '27.

During the dinner the guests will be entertained by old Hawaiian music played on the steel guitar and songs by William Kahakalau, a native music boy who has formerly studied in Europe and is now teaching in Boston. Among the dishes served will be "poi," a native food made of a

paste of ground taro root, and salmon "lomi lomi," made of smoked salmon finely chopped into native vegetables.

### Some of the Speakers

Lothrop Withington, Harvard '11, noted football and crew man, will act as toastmaster. Among the speakers will be Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, professor of history at Harvard and government adviser at Washington concerning China and Far Eastern questions; Miss Helen Hitchcock, Vassar '28, daughter of D. Howard Hitchcock, well-known Island landscape painter; Miss Frances Baldwin, Pine Manor '27, of Maui, and Charles R. Frazier of the Harvard Club. Massages from students at Michigan, Wisconsin, West Point, Annapolis, Princeton, Cornell, Oberlin and Wesleyan who are unable to be present will be read.

A round-robin letter to be sent to the Governor of Hawaii will be signed by the guests. After the dinner there will be entertainment with music by the Harvardians.

The interracial experience of Hawaii will be reflected by the presence of groups of Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiian students who went to school in Honolulu and are completing their education in the East. In Hawaii the students of the different races mix more freely than in the East and a stronger feeling of friendliness is noted among the races.

Among the guests from points outside of Boston will be the following: Misses Mary Alexander, Marjory Atherton, Dora Cooke, Louise Erdman, Helen Hitchcock, Evelyn Johnson, Margaret McLane and Polly Richardson, from Vassar; Miss Gwendolyn Waterhouse, from Orange, N. J.; Misses Jeannette Fuqua and Elizabeth Seymour, from New York City; Miss Jean Hamlet, from New London, Conn.; Miss Sally Baldwin and Charlotte Emily Rice, from Westover School; Misses Elizabeth Rath and Helene Wolpert, from Wellesley College; Misses Frances Baldwin, Alice Cook, Marion Lewis and Dorothy and Margaret Slogett, from Pine Manor; Mr. Edward Wells, from Amherst; Mr. Thomas Eddy, from Princeton; Messrs. Sanford L. Newton Peck and Ralph Robinson, from New York; Messrs. Asa Baldwin and Robert Carter, from Yale; Henry Blodgett, from Dartmouth; James Rath, from Springfield; Donald Bowman, from Lynn; William Baldwin, Richard Dole, Thomas Frazier and James Miller, from Andover; James Dole, from Loomis, and Lowell Dillingham, from Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

## BROOKLINE WOMEN SHOW HEAVY VOTE

Total 10 Less Than Men's in Nominating Caucus

Women voters in Brookline numbered 10 less than the men at the annual citizens' caucus yesterday, when 1638 women and 1648 men cast 3286 ballots. Of the nine precincts, number five cast the heaviest vote. Eight persons ran for the five places as selectmen, but all the present members were renominated, and of the five who ran for these posts on the school committee, two were renominated and a woman defeated the third incumbent, Benjamin K. Hough, a man for the last six years.

Unless those defeated yesterday run on stickers at the general election next month, these nominations are practically equivalent to election.

Mrs. Edith C. Baker and William T. Reid Jr., are the two renominated for another three-year term on the school committee and Mrs. Margaret M. Robinson, who led with 1882 votes, is the new member. Sidney T. Strickland, architect, one of the five contestants was defeated by Mr. Reid, who with 1885 votes had just 13 more than his opponent. It was the first time Mr. Strickland had run for public office and it is therefore possible he may run on nomination papers at the regular election, March 8.

The selectmen renominated are as follows: Walter J. Cusick who led with 2334 votes, Ernest B. Dane, Theodore G. Bremer, Daniel A. Rollins and Charles G. Rowley.

Mrs. Grace McAllister was nominated for the one-year term on the school board without opposition. She is to fill the place left vacant by her father, Michael Driscoll.

## LEAVE TO WITHDRAW GIVEN KLAN BILL

"Leave to withdraw" was voted by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs yesterday on a bill sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan to make it unlawful "to persuade, entice or induce anyone to a marriage ceremony to enter into a civil or oral or written, concerning religious training of the issue of the said marriage."

The hearing was marked by interruptions both during the speeches of Niles J. Kjelstrom and Telfair M. Minton, representing the Klan in favor of the bill and during the replies of Representative James J. Twiborg and others who protested against the measure as members of the Roman Catholic Church. Uninformed messengers at times stood beside the speakers, and Senator Edward T. Simonesau, chairman of the committee, banged the gavel for minutes at a time to preserve order. A second bill, also supported by the Klan speakers, was heard which proposed to forbid and nullify marriages between white persons and persons of African descent. Opposition was led by Butler R. Wilson, a lawyer.

### PYTHIAN HOME PROPOSED

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the Croston estate on Arlington Square for the establishment of a home for Pythian Sisters of the State. The Grand Pythian Sisters' Temple of Massachusetts, of which Mrs. Mand Bradstreet of Methuen is the president, is seeking to buy the property.



American Contralto and Member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Who Will Make Her First Boston Appearance in Several Years as Soloist With the Handel and Haydn Society, Feb. 20, in Symphony Hall.

Boston, to be sung with the chorus.

The concert will be conducted by Emil Mollenhauer, who has been the official conductor since 1895. The program will be a miscellaneous one throughout.

The Handel and Haydn Society is distinctly a Boston institution, seemingly growing in favor with each concert it gives, as it also improves in artistic rendition. It is said to be the oldest choral society in America, and as such has exerted a strong influence in encouraging the formation of other choirs.

Mrs. Braslaw's appearance next Sunday will be her first in Boston in several years. Now a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Miss Braslaw says that it was through the kindness and encouragement of Enrico Caruso at the beginning of her career that she came to know that all the qualities necessary to become a great singer courage comes first.

There must be courage to stand up under failure, she says, to accept criticism and try to benefit by it, and above all, courage to work hard, day in and day out, realizing the truth of the old saying that genius is the capacity for infinite pains.

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO., Shawinigan, Que.—Shawinigan Water & Power Company's annual report shows gross \$7,660,208, net before depreciation \$2,957,321, depreciation \$250,000, and \$2,344,220, depreciation Gross \$5,762,054. Current assets \$4,765,621, current liabilities \$1,694,718.

## Wins First Prize in Dartmouth Snow Sculpture Contest



Example of Work Done by Students for Exhibition at Recent Carnival, the Award Going to Sigma Nu Fraternity. The Girls Examining the Work Are, Left to Right, Miss Hilda Van Horn of Cleveland, O.; Miss Mary Whodon of Granville, N. Y., and Miss Dorothy Gilbert of New York City.

### SHEARER DEFENDS FURNITURE INDUSTRY

#### Boston Man Says Competition for Trade Is Keen

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—William L. Shearer of Boston, president of the Paine Furniture Company, testified today for the defense in the trial of 97 manufacturing companies, and 65 individuals, charged with conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law.

Called as a witness by Julius H. Amberg, Grand Rapids attorney, Mr. Shearer declared his company, which is 91 years old, had never belonged to a trade association or paid much attention to trade journals and activities of the Manufacturers' Association.

The witness said he had been a buyer for his company for 20 years and had bought bedroom and dining room furniture amounting to \$2,000,000 annually. As far as he knew he testified, there was keen competition among manufacturers for his orders, with no evidence of combination to maintain uniform prices.

On cross-examination by Roger Shale, Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Shearer strengthened his testimony by stating he received as much as 70 per cent at times as a discount on his orders. These discounts, he said, were in the form of special sales to his concern and were offered voluntarily by the manufacturers.

### FARM FINANCES FOUND IMPROVED

#### Farm Loan Associations Confer at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—Farm finance conditions in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are the best they have been for some time, declared a majority of 75 delegates from Farm Loan Associations in the three states, in attendance yesterday at a conference with officials of the federal farm land bank of Springfield.

Particularly healthy is the agricultural situation as reflected in farming loans in Maine which last year made repayments totaling more than \$500,000 as compared with new mortgage loans of over \$600,000. The Aroostook Potato Growing section was said to be in excellent condition, financially, while less satisfactory but improved conditions were noted in New Hampshire and Vermont.

It was the first conference held at First Land Bank headquarters previous ones having been held at Bangor, Me., and Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. Grace McAllister was nominated for the one-year term on the school board without opposition. She is to fill the place left vacant by her father, Michael Driscoll.

SOPHIE BRASLAU

TO SING IN BOSTON

Will Be Handel and Haydn Concert Soloist

Miss Sophie Braslaw, American contralto, is to be soloist for the Handel and Haydn Society at its second concert of the season in Symphony Hall next Sunday afternoon. She will sing a group of Russian songs and some miscellaneous members, including the old Negro spiritual, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," arranged by William Arms Fisher of

### NEW REVENUES COVER BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee were detailed by the chairman at length. Among them, some which carry especial interest are these:

In the legislative department, an appropriation of \$1000 has been made for "Who's Who," and of \$2575 for a new edition of the "State House Guide Book"; and Item 25 for legislative printing has been decreased by \$2500.

#### Personal Fund Cut

"The item for further study of personnel and administration by the Commission on Administration and Finance has been reduced by \$5000. This will yet give the commission \$15,000 for the purpose of further study and review of the classification of positions and salary schedules and for consideration of ways and means for making improvements in civil service methods, designed to provide for better selection of candidates for positions in the state service. This appropriation will also enable the commission, as directed by the Governor, to make a study of economies in administration which it is hoped will in part offset the cost of the increased salary levels.

In the Attorney-General's department the item for services of the assistant attorneys-general and others, has been increased by \$5000. This will permit substantial increases in salary, and the appointment of a confidential clerk and two junior assistants, and will leave a small margin to meet bills for services by special attorneys."

#### Conservation Is Helped

Additional to salary items in the Department of Conservation and in the Department of Public Works were made to provide the full statutory salaries for commissioners in those departments which the Governor has recommended be abolished. The committee explained, however, that this is done without prejudice to the reorganization of Boston.

Conservation work also gained approval in the announcement by the chairman that "the very promising study of forest fire prevention and control which was begun last year in Barnstable County may be continued, we have inserted an appropriation of \$1500 to be used in connection with contributions from the Federal Government and from private sources," and "we have made several increases in the appropriations for the division of fisheries and game, for office assistants, expenses of game law enforcement, protection of wild life and other purposes."

#### BANKER DISCUSSES BUSINESS FOR 1927

Mr. Traylor Talks to 500 at Chamber of Commerce

Various factors to be considered in the transaction of business during 1927 were discussed today by Melvin T. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, at an annual luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce attended by about 500 members.

Mr. Traylor's topic was "Some Emerging Factors of the Business Situation in 1927."

Mr. Traylor is president of the American Bankers' Association and also a director in several banks and institutions, having risen from a minor position in a Texas bank to the one he now holds in a comparatively large bank.

Mr. Traylor's topic was "Some Emerging Factors of the Business Situation in 1927."

#### PEACE WITH MEXICO STRONGLY FAVORED

#### Arbitration Resolution Supported at Hearing

Daniel J. McDonald, secretary of the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council, announced on Monday that the board of governors of the International Printing Trades Association of New York had appropriated \$25,000 to inaugurate a national campaign to have the printing and binding of school books, motion picture and church printing done in union plants and in the United States.

#### DR. SCHLESINGER SAILS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Yale University observatory, to whom the Royal Astronomical Society has awarded its gold medal has sailed from New York for London to deliver the first George Darwin lecture under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Radcliffe College, was the next speaker in favor of the resolution. Mrs. Walter E. Dewey, of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, also spoke in favor of the resolution.

Letters from Alice Stone Blackwell and Moorfield Storey also were presented by Mr. Morris Charles Reed of Salem, representing the Central Labor Union of Salem, was recorded in favor. He said the issue is simply oil.

### QUESTIONS RIGHT OF CONVENTION

#### Dr. Lewis Outlines Basis of Calling for Revision of Constitution

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16 (Special)—Discussing the rights of Congress in certain eventualities that might arise in connection with a demand for a constitutional convention, as suggested by the recent Cuviller resolution in the New York Assembly, William Draper Lewis of this city, director of the American Law Institute and an authority on constitutional law, described several conditions that might arise under such circumstances and briefly outlined his opinion concerning the legality of action in certain specific instances.

Dr. Lewis prefaced his exposition by explaining that as none of the questions ever has arisen, authoritative opinion concerning one or two combinations of conditions could not be expressed and the best that is available is an "educated guess," based on a common sense interpretation of the wording of the Constitution.

#### Rights of Congress Clear

"The instrument, however, makes the logic of one proposition perfectly clear," said Dr. Lewis. "The Constitution says that 'the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified.'

#### BUS PERMITS GRANTED

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—The City Council last night granted the Eastern Massachusetts and the Inter-City Bus Company, of the Lowell and Lawrence Bus Company permits to run bus lines between Lowell and Lawrence. The Council rejected a petition of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company for a similar permit.

As an indication of general federation activity in the dissemination of art information Mrs. Berry cited the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company may hold securities of the Rutland Railroad Company.

## Promotion of American Art by Club Women Is Described

General Federation's Art Division Chairman Lectures at Garden and Sculpture Exhibition—Building of National Gallery at Washington Is Advocated

clubs are conducting art study, 2000 have regular art programs and that 27,000 programs have been circulated for organized art study this year.

Throughout the day, goodly numbers of visitors inspected the numerous beautiful and informational exhibits placed on view by the Boston Society of Sculptors and the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, and members of the committee managing the exhibition had no hesitancy in expressing a conviction that the combined lecture course and exhibits will do a tremendous amount in the remaining 10 days and more to vitalize interest in matters pertaining to the beautifying of home and community surroundings.

### WARE FINANCING ENABLED TAX CUT

Radical Change in System of Town Inaugurated

WARE, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—The drastic cut in the tax rate, from \$32.50 to \$22.50, relieving the Otis Mills of a tax burden of between \$12,000 and \$14,000, which has attracted widespread comment as a first step toward keeping the textile firm in the town, was made possible through a radical change in the system of town financing.

A year ago Ware undertook to pay its expenses out of revenue instead of from anticipated revenue, a move that has had a far-reaching influence. Last year's tax rate was high and some \$20,000 was expended for the tax reduction.

With especial reference to the share she felt federation members increasingly desired to have in the growth of art appreciation and interest, Mrs. Berry said that the annual family budget has one item for the acquisition of something beautiful for the

## MINERS OFFER PAY PROPOSAL

Calls for New Two-Year Wage Agreement in Central Competitive Field

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America, through President John L. Lewis, today presented a proposal for a new two-year wage agreement in the central competitive field based on recognition of "the inadequacy of wage reductions," to stabilize the industry. The joint wage conference of miners and operators was told by Phil H. Penna of Terre Haute, Ind., that the unionized coal industry must have relief from conditions which he asserted do not permit it to exercise competitive ability. He said that any new wage scale must include provisions for "competitive salvation."

"Any agreement made here must be substantial," he declared; "must give us a chance to stand out our salvation on a competitive basis."

"The signature of the United Mine Workers of America to the Jacksonsville agreement was of no more value to us than the signature of the Pittsburgh coal producers was to you," he told the miners.

Settlement at this conference "must be along the lines of the operators' proposal submitted yesterday," Mr. Penna added. "That's what we want."

Yesterday's proposal, now before the conference in the form of a resolution, provides for a continuously competitive basis.

Mr. Penna said that agreements between the miners and operators have too long been dominated by politicians.

Thomas Kennedy, international secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, replied that "domination by politicians was exactly what the operators' proposal provided for."

The proposal in setting up a commission to fix scales, make adjustments and arbitrate differences virtually places the industry in the hands of mediators, he said.

The operators' proposal would provide for three mediators in addition to miner and operator members of the commission.

"The plan provides that these mediators be appointed by the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court," said Mr. Kennedy, "and no one will dispute that Chief Justice Taft is a politician."

## MUSIC

### Joyce Bannerman

Joyce Bannerman, a young woman from Cleveland, gave her first song recital in Boston last night in Jordan Hall. Her program included Donaudy's "Quando ti rivedro" and "Quand'il tuo diavolo naque"; Clima's "Stornello"; Sibella's "La Girometta," a recitative and aria from "Figaro"; Schubert's "Nacht und Träume" and "Liebesbotschaft"; Strauss' "Heimkehr" and "Heimliche Aufforderung," an aria from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride"; Chausson's "Amour d'Antan"; Fournival's "Les Abeilles" and "L'Oasis"; Szulc's "Mandoline"; Rogers' "The Journey"; Kramer's "Now Like a Lantern"; Head's "A Piper" and LaForge's "Hills."

An exacting list, the choice evidently of a singer who desires to challenge public approval in various styles of song, who has ambitions beyond the drawing-room. Do these ambitions beckon Miss Bannerman toward the grand stage? Her singing last indicated that she might well reassume a realm of art in which we have heard many performers less well equipped vocally. For Miss Bannerman is the possessor of a mezzo-soprano voice of quite remarkable power, and one that is unusually full-bodied and resonant in its middle register. In the upper ranges it is at present less free, and in the lower, tends to lose its quality. But Miss Bannerman's use of her excellent organ speaks of careful training, and there is no apparent

C. S. S.

### RESIGNS AS BOARD CHAIRMAN

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Amon G. Carter, editor of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, has resigned his chairmanship of the board of directors of Texas Technological College. Gov. Dan Moody will appoint a successor soon.

### Going Out of Business

### Dresses and Coats

Every garment must be sold regardless of cost. All new merchandise—not a cheap grade bought for sale purposes.

MRS. MORSE  
88 Temple Place, Room 817, Boston

### We Pay Cash

FOR YOUR OLD  
Jewelry, Diamonds  
Pearls, Precious Stones  
Gold, Silver, Platinum

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON CO.  
188 Tremont St., Boston

Opp. Park St. Church, Liberty 9673

Erik E. Laurentz

Specialist in Fine Flowers

80 Hawley Street, Boston

Flowers Telegraphed to any place.

Tel. Jam. 9612—Night, Sunday, Holiday

Liberty 0476—0238

Buy It  
BY THE SLICE  
of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

BUY IT  
BY THE SLICE

of your dealer's

Send by T. G. GRANT CO., Boston

For the flavor of  
real bacon

HATHAM

REAM CHEESE

## PUBLIC SHOWN TO HAVE POWER TO CLEAN STAGE

Just Stop Going to Objectionable Plays, Says Drama League Head

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A dwindling line at the box office of objectionable plays and an increasing line in the lobby of theaters offering good drama is the only sound censorship, and the most effective remedy for the present state of the theater, declared Mrs. A. Star Best, founder of the Drama League of America, in an interview here.

"People can stop plays quickly if they want to by not attending them," she said. "The only real control of the theater is in the audience. I said that 17 years ago when we were organizing the Drama League, and I still believe it is true."

### Objection to Censorship

Censorship, Mrs. Best holds, stirs up people to look for the worst in the theater. On the other hand, education in good standards, while a slow process, is bound to result in the ultimate elimination of the unfit show.

"In every other walk of life the law of supply and demand is accepted," she continued. "It is only in the field of recreation that people are not willing to acknowledge it. I feel just as strongly as ever that the only thing to do is to develop taste."

"The Drama League has been organized 17 years, and it hasn't failed in its purpose. It set out to awaken the public to the importance of the drama. Appreciation for the stage has increased enormously all over the country. Audiences are very much intelligent and responsive. 'Drama Week' is being observed by public libraries everywhere and in thousands of communities. I believe we are getting taste in America."

"Sometimes things get worse before they get better. There are large numbers of people now who have money and don't know what they want, people who formerly were not theater-goers. They are romping around wildly trying to spend their money and their time. As yet they have no standards of recreation and art. We have to teach them that they like decent things."

### People Prefer Decency

"A modern mother never says, 'Don't' to her child. The same rule applies to developing dramatic audiences. It is a slow process, of course, and in the meantime the managers have it pretty much their own way. But I believe George Arliss was right when he said that all audiences are fundamentally moral. They are, when they are let alone. In the country the little theaters don't put on indecent things. Let us to themselves, they said they don't want them."

Children should be taught how to see plays. Mrs. Best maintained. Knowing what to look for in the theater is in itself an art. Another approach to the problem of improving the stage is by way of the dramatic critics, she held.

"I believe that dramatic critics and newspapers owe it to their people not merely to 'report' plays but to criticize them," she said. "I feel very keenly that the art of dramatic criticism should be restored to its former dignity."

It is reported at headquarters of the Drama League here that the organization has about 10,000 members in all parts of the United States.

### PARTS IN 'THE MIKADO' ARE ASSIGNED AT B. U.

Selection of Miss Muriel A. Archung of Brighton as "Yum Yum," the soprano and leading woman in "The Mikado," which will be produced as the annual show given by Boston University students, has been announced by Prof. Harry B. Center, faculty coach. Miss Archung is a member of the class of '28 at the

university College of Business Administration.

Among the others in the cast are William Crane of Dover, who have been chosen respectively as "Katisha" and "The Mikado." Miss Crane is a student in the university Graduate School. Her brother is in the class of '27 in the university College of Liberal Arts.

### WINTER SPORTS FOR SENIORS

Seniors of the Boston University College of Business Administration evening division will hold their second annual winter sports party over the coming week-end at Newport, N. H. Leaving Boston on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 12:30 in special cars, between 30 and 50 students, with Asst. Registrar and Mrs. Edgar Pitts as faculty guests, will spend three days in winter sports and dances, and will participate in the Newport Winter Carnival on Tuesday, returning to Boston Tuesday evening.

"People can stop plays quickly if they want to by not attending them," she said. "The only real control of the theater is in the audience. I said that 17 years ago when we were organizing the Drama League, and I still believe it is true."

Censorship, Mrs. Best holds, stirs up people to look for the worst in the theater. On the other hand, education in good standards, while a slow process, is bound to result in the ultimate elimination of the unfit show.

"In every other walk of life the law of supply and demand is accepted," she continued. "It is only in the field of recreation that people are not willing to acknowledge it. I feel just as strongly as ever that the only thing to do is to develop taste."

"The Drama League has been organized 17 years, and it hasn't failed in its purpose. It set out to awaken the public to the importance of the drama. Appreciation for the stage has increased enormously all over the country. Audiences are very much intelligent and responsive. 'Drama Week' is being observed by public libraries everywhere and in thousands of communities. I believe we are getting taste in America."

"Sometimes things get worse before they get better. There are large numbers of people now who have money and don't know what they want, people who formerly were not theater-goers. They are romping around wildly trying to spend their money and their time. As yet they have no standards of recreation and art. We have to teach them that they like decent things."

### People Prefer Decency

"A modern mother never says, 'Don't' to her child. The same rule applies to developing dramatic audiences. It is a slow process, of course, and in the meantime the managers have it pretty much their own way. But I believe George Arliss was right when he said that all audiences are fundamentally moral. They are, when they are let alone. In the country the little theaters don't put on indecent things. Let us to themselves, they said they don't want them."

Children should be taught how to see plays. Mrs. Best maintained. Knowing what to look for in the theater is in itself an art. Another approach to the problem of improving the stage is by way of the dramatic critics, she held.

"I believe that dramatic critics and newspapers owe it to their people not merely to 'report' plays but to criticize them," she said. "I feel very keenly that the art of dramatic criticism should be restored to its former dignity."

It is reported at headquarters of the Drama League here that the organization has about 10,000 members in all parts of the United States.

### PARTS IN 'THE MIKADO' ARE ASSIGNED AT B. U.

Selection of Miss Muriel A. Archung of Brighton as "Yum Yum," the soprano and leading woman in "The Mikado," which will be produced as the annual show given by Boston University students, has been announced by Prof. Harry B. Center, faculty coach. Miss Archung is a member of the class of '28 at the

## Eskimo and Aztec Origin Traced to Asia by New Evidence

### Smithsonian Institution Anthropologist Reports New Finds of Buried Pit Villages and Carved Ivory

Washington, D. C.  
Staff Correspondence

After four months spent in northernmost Alaska, Dr. Alexander Hrdlicka, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist, declares that new evidence has been found tending to confirm the belief that the New World aborigines, from Eskimos to Aztecs, trace their common racial origin to Asia. As a member of the team, Dr. Hrdlicka, who is cursor of physical anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, reports finds of buried pit

villages and traces of a civilization including a "carved ivory culture" of so high an order that there is nothing in the New World with which to compare it, except that evolved by the most highly developed tribes of the northwest coast, Mexico, Yucatan and Peru.

The peopling of the New World must have been one of the greatest romances in the history of the human race," Dr. Hrdlicka said. "My finds this summer are new evidence tending to prove that human life did not originate in America but came to it from abroad, presumably from northeast Asia."

The summer's survey took him as far north as Point Barrow, Alaska, where the Arctic ice pack always in sight on shore, and where the summer "nights" are so light that he was able to take photographs at 2 a. m. He explained that in some spots along the coast, the continents of Asia and America are less than 50 miles apart, and can be readily reached by native boats of skin.

### Across the Straits

Dr. Hrdlicka visualized it, at the time of Europe's Neolithic age, say 15,000 or at most 20,000 years ago, migration from Asia began, bit by bit, into the New World. Relatively small nomadic tribes, hunting and fishing along the coast of Asia, pressed north as game diminished till they came to the Kuriles, Kamchatka, and finally the northeastern coast of Asia. In old days, a land bridge may have connected the two continents. In any case, it was an easy matter to paddle across the straits. The migrants "dribbled in," he believes, and spread all down and over the New World, dividing into tribes and altering to some extent physically according to environment. Even in the middle of last century, Dr. Hrdlicka observes, there is a recorded case of native Asiatics crossing in the far north and penetrating well into the Seward Peninsula, Alaska, before they were met and defeated by natives.

Investigation among the Indians and Eskimo of Alaska this summer, the anthropologist asserts, gave new evidence of the fundamental likeness of the two, and also of their racial similarity to certain Asiatic tribes.

"Even today the physical resemblances between some Asiatic groups and the American Indians is so strong that if members of the tribes were transposed and their bodies and hair

dressed like the adopted tribe, they could not possibly be distinguished even by a scientific observer."

**Lost Villages Located**  
Lost pit-house villages were located by the explorer for future study, and also fossilized, hand-



Meditating on His Asian Origin—Perhaps.

carved ivory was discovered, showing designs that appear to connect them with Asiatic carvings.

In a gentle undertone Dr. Hrdlicka told the interviewers of the adventurous expedition that took him through wild territory in this summer. The work of his division in the museum has its humor, he explained. He is in almost constant receipt of supposed fossilized remains that are sent from all parts of the United States, with statements that they show "ape-men" or similar unrecognized species dug up in quarries and clay pits. There is no authenticated evidence on record,

say Dr. Hrdlicka, of a single American human fossil, the geological antiquity of which can be demonstrated beyond doubt. This absence of evidence, he feels, is in itself a handicap in investigating the origin of man.

Investigation among the Indians and Eskimo of Alaska this summer, the anthropologist asserts, gave new evidence of the fundamental likeness of the two, and also of their racial similarity to certain Asiatic tribes.

"Even today the physical resemblances between some Asiatic groups and the American Indians is so strong that if members of the tribes were transposed and their bodies and hair

## AIR PASSENGER PLAN DESCRIBED

### Colonial Transport Will Begin Service in Addition to Mail Carrying

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Colonial Air Transport Company plans to carry passengers, in addition to the mails, between New York and Boston, starting this summer, it was announced last night by Col. Leonard S. Horner, a director of the company.

The company also plans to run a line regularly between Boston and Chicago by the so-called water route, from Boston to Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and to Buffalo, there to tie in by contract which has already been made with the Ford Motor Company, which will operate from Buffalo to Chicago by way of Detroit.

A line also will be maintained between New York and Montreal by the way of Albany.

Colonel Horner believes that 1927 will be the greatest year in aviation since the World War, pointing out that "business men are beginning to see that the time of day in time justifies air transportation."

"Another hopeful sign as 1927 opens is the certainty of co-operation, instead of competition, with the railroads. We have shown the railroads that we are working with them, not against them, and they are finally taking our viewpoint. It is easy to prophesy, and I believe that it will prove true, that aviation will eventually be a part of our great railroad system."

### FAIRS ARE URGED TO HELP FORESTRY

#### New England Association Has Its Annual Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Agricultural fairs should do more to encourage forestry. James C. Farmer, master of New Hampshire State Grange, told the New England Agricultural Fairs Association at its annual meeting here yesterday. He advised that prizes be offered for the best woodlots and for excellent work in arresting forest fires. He explained how efficient forestry helps to foster manufacturing industries, and cited examples. Mr. Farmer appears as representative of the New England Council. Dr. Albert W. Gilbert, Commiss-

sioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, stressed the importance of cooperation between manufacturing industries and agriculture. Prof. Harry S. Garrigus of Connecticut Agricultural College gave an encouraging talk on the revival of live-stock raising in New England. Charles H. Pope of Brockton, Mass., told the association that the Brockton Fair had been made free of gambling. His talk dealt with management of fairs on the mid-

Atlantic coast. The largest items are pensions, post office, railways and canals, national defense, public works, civil government and customs and excises in the order named, all of which show an increase over the preceding year. The greatest decreases are on interest on public debt, soldiers' civil re-establishment and mail subsidies and steamship subventions.

The estimates provide an interesting barometer to changes in the future policy of government, for instance in national defense the chief item is over \$2,000,000 for the civil service, an increase over nearly \$1,500,000 over last year, to provide for representation at Washington, \$130,000, or \$70,000 more than last year; and the Hudson Bay railroad and terminals require \$5,130,000, an increase of \$2,000,000. Nearly \$1,000,000 more is dedicated to ocean and river service, and an increased amount to forestry research and the care of national parks.

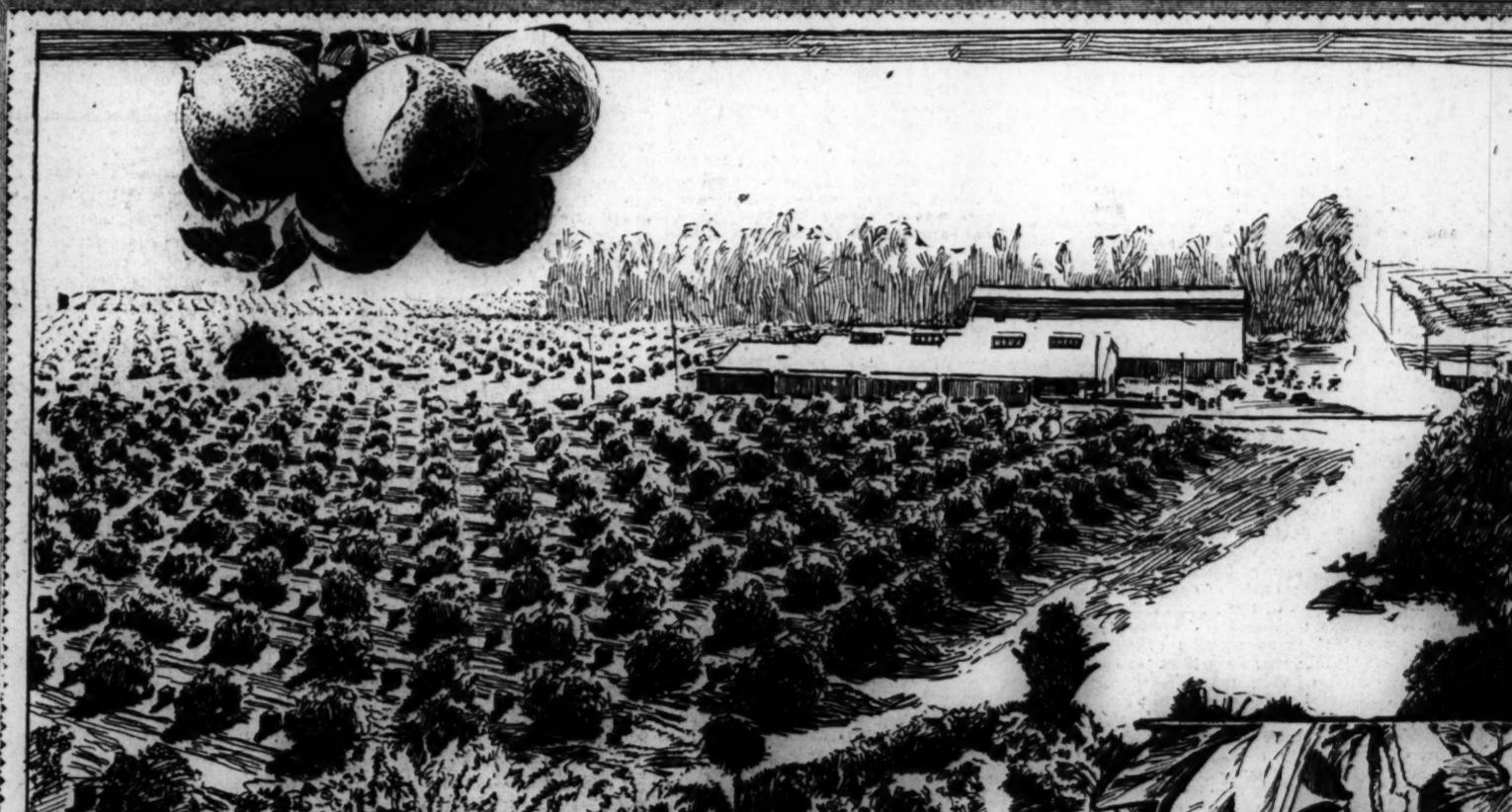
**INCREASE IN HOLIDAYS  
OPPOSED BY CHAMBER**  
Additional holidays in Massachusetts are opposed by the business interests as represented by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a declaration of policy wherein the chamber goes on record as opposed to bills in the Legislature that would make Labor Day a legal holiday. Such extra holidays will add to the cost of doing business in this section of the country, and to that extent impose a handicap on industry and commerce, according to the chamber's committee on commercial and industrial affairs. In its report to the executive committee of the chamber, the committee further says that the best interests of the whole community would not be served by having more "legal holidays."



**MUFFINS**  
to be proud of  
are made with  
Grandma's  
MOLASSES

FOR 99 GOOD RECIPES FREE  
SEND TO BOSTON MOLASSES CO.  
P.O. BOX 2674 - BOSTON

Avoacado,  
combined  
with  
Valencia  
Oranges or  
Lemons, bring  
the cash rev-  
enue from  
Hewes Ranch  
agree to a  
very high  
level — even  
when most  
conservatively  
figured.



## Income Producing Homesites in Beautiful Southern California

For persons with a few thousand dollars who wish an income home in one of the Southland's most charming settings, the portion of the great HEWES RANCH offers some extraordinary opportunities.

HEWES RANCH groves are being purchased by the most conservative type of buyers who have satisfied themselves, after going over this splendid ranch, that dollar for dollar no better opportunity exists in Southern California.

HEWES RANCH is a "going institution"—and a very successful one. Very largely it is made up of full bearing Valencia Orange and Lemon groves. Some idea of the specially favorable growing conditions at HEWES RANCH is gained from the fact that in yield per acre the Valencia Orange we have for years exceeded the average for Orange County by seven per cent—while our average yield for the past three years has been one-fifth, or 20 per cent, greater than the average for the entire state.

HEWES RANCH has almost ideal weather and soil conditions—an amplitude of water—and a scenic setting of great natural beauty. In addition, it has the advantage of being within a few minutes' drive, of delightful ocean beach playgrounds, is close to Los Angeles, has city conveniences, and social and educational advantages of good neighbors, schools and churches.

All the physical work of picking, packing and marketing your fruit is cared for by the big, long-established "Sunkist" packing plant on the place, which is in operation the year round.

At a very reasonable price and on very generous terms you can here select a fine, healthy, full-bearing citrus grove of from 3 up to 30 acres, either already improved to the most profitable varieties of Avocado or ready for interesting. Because your income starts at once your home immediately begins to pay for itself, while you enjoy a wonderfully mild winter and summer climate; and have your fruits, vegetables and flowers the year round.

Mail the coupon today for full particulars, and include the names and addresses of friends whom you think may also be interested.

### David Hewes Estate

(Hewes Park)

D. Eyman Huff, Gen. Mgr. P. O. Box 68, Orange, Calif.

Fill In and Mail This Coupon

DAVID HEWES ESTATE  
P. O. Box 68, Orange, Calif.

Please send me full particulars about Hewes Ranch.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

C. S. M. 2-18

DAVID HEWES ESTATE  
P. O. Box 68, Orange, Calif.

Please send me full particulars about Hewes Ranch.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

C. S. M. 2-18

DAVID HEWES ESTATE  
P. O. Box 68, Orange, Calif.

Please send me full particulars about Hewes Ranch.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

C. S. M. 2-18

DAVID HEWES ESTATE  
P. O. Box 68, Orange, Calif.

Please send me full particulars about Hewes Ranch.

# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## JOURNAL WORKS FOR PEACE DAY

Men of Note Express Views on Feasibility of German Paper's Proposal

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—Many outstanding statesmen, diplomats, politicians, actors, writers, scientists, leaders of the peace movement and other prominent men and women in all countries have approved, in reply to inquiries sent out by the Acht Uhr Abendblatt, of a proposal made by this paper to introduce a universal Peace Day on which all nations should celebrate the idea of peace.

Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France; Paul Painlevé, French War Minister; the British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Berlin, replied they were in favor of everything promoting peace, without, however, expressing their views on the proposal of the Acht Uhr Abendblatt. The Social Democrats Vandervende and Huysmans suggested that this day be celebrated on May 1, the international Labor Day. In several replies the wish was expressed that the people of the world should daily work for peace. Dr. Kralta, Czechoslovakian Minister in Berlin, emphasized the necessity of cultivating the spirit of peace in all schools.

Others were of the opinion that the time for the establishment of a holiday of this kind had not yet come, for true peace must first be achieved before it could be celebrated, and this, as they believed, was not yet the case. This was said, for instance, by Paul Loebe, chairman of the Reichstag, while Louis Loucheur expressed the same view.

Prof. Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economic expert, expressed the wish that this day should not be brought into connection with political developments, such as the Conference of Locarno, but should be simply called Peace Day or Day of Solidarity of Mankind. Gehirnrat Professor Duisberg, president of the Federal Union of German Industry, and Dr. Carl Friedrich von Siemens, president of the Federal Economic Council, both believed such a holiday could only be celebrated after the withdrawal of the Allied armies of occupation now stationed in the Rhineland, while Count Albert Apponyi, formerly one of Hungary's most prominent statesmen, declared that the preliminary condition for the celebration of a Peace Day was the revision of the Treaties of Versailles and Trianon.

Speaking of the evils of war and of the necessity to support peace, Albert Grzesinski, Prussian Minister of Interior Affairs, replied that, in future, political disagreements between nations on no account should be settled by war.

Most enthusiastic about the introduction of a Peace Day was Karin Michaëlis, the famous Scandinavian authoress, who, in her reply, even tried to make a number of practical suggestions as to how it could best be celebrated.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS GROWING IN FRANCE

Figures, It Is Stated, Are Extremely Contradictory

AMSTERDAM (Special Correspondence)—The reports on unemployment in France are extremely contradictory, according to a statement issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions in January. The official statistics mention 18,000 only, while Communist papers put the figures at between 200,000 and 300,000. The French national trade union center has made an inquiry in those industries which are especially hard hit, and the results, which are chiefly concerned with the hides and leather industries, show that it is exceedingly misleading merely to give general figures.

The percentage of the wholly unemployed varies very much in different localities, and very many factories and workshops are doing short-time work, ranging from 24 to 36 hours a week, which of course is entirely disregarded in the unemployment statistics. In Paris, for instance,

8000 of the 28,000 workers engaged in the boot and shoe industry are unemployed, but 5000 more are working only from 24 to 30 hours a week. In Nancy 900 of the 2500 workers are unemployed, but the rest are only working 24 hours a week.

In Nantes, on the other hand, there are no full-time unemployed, but some 5000 are working in one of the factories, the leather (traveling equipment) industry. 1200 of the 3500 workers of Paris are unemployed, while the others are working 30 hours a week. In the tanning industry, 800 of the 3000 workers of Paris are unemployed, and the rest are working from 28 to 34 hours. In another center of the tanning industry, there is, however, neither unemployment nor short time; the workers have in fact a 44-hour week.

'How Soft the Music of Those Village Bells!'



FILLING THE MOLDS WITH BELL METAL  
Sounders Are Now Able to Produce Bells With the Finest Shades of Tone by Means of Paring Machinery, So That Any Carillon May Be Added to Almost Indefinitely.

## COPENHAGEN TO HOLD AVIATION EXHIBITION

Invitations Sent to Societies in Various Countries

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—The Royal Danish Aeromotor society has planned a large international aviation exhibition in the huge new exhibition hall, Copenhagen, in connection with the aviation port outside Copenhagen. Invitations are about to be sent to the aeronautic societies in the various countries, to the large airplane and motor factories, etc.

There will be no lack of Danish exhibitors, as far as can be ascertained, but the holding of the exhibition will in the end depend upon the position taken up by the large foreign concerns.

The air traffic on Copenhagen during 1926 far exceeded the expectations of the management. The season opened April 10 and during the last three months of the year the traffic was only kept up by the German Hanse Company, when the number of passengers decreased to a marked extent. Notwithstanding this circumstance and the late opening of the season, the number of passengers aggregated 7792, of which 1734 came upon July and 1657 on August, and shows a marked improvement in 1926. The number of airplane to enter and leave Copenhagen was 2654 against 308 in 1925.

The Primrose Shop

The Shop of Individuality

Dresses for All Occasions

SPORT—DINNER—DANCE

461 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Tel. 2505

THE LINEN SHOP

E. B. CLEGG

Initials and Monograms Embroidered by Hand.

428 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

PLUMBING—HEATING

12 North Willow Street, Montclair, N. J.

Telephone Montclair 534

CHAS. J. SAMUEL

A and B

LOUIS HARRIS

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Founded 1875

MONTCLAIR'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Visit our new and complete-toilet goods section. All popular numbers and odors of nine leading French and domestic producers.

W. C. Huber

Home-Made Ice Cream

CANDY NUT MEATS

We Deliver

Belle Vue Theater Bldg., Upper Montclair, Tel. 8486

12 Church St., Montclair, Tel. 3589

47 PARK STREET

Formerly 24 Park Street, Phone 2252

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

THE WHITE HOUSE COFFEE SHOP

FLORENCE B. MCKIRGAN

TEA LUNCHEON DINNER SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 to 8 P. M.

47 PARK STREET

Formerly 24 Park Street, Phone 2252

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Bank by Mail

And allow your money to earn 4% per annum in our Thrift Department.

ALL MAIL DEPOSITS PROMPTLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE REQUESTS OF NON-RESIDENT DEPOSITORS.

BANK of MONTCLAIR

Montclair's Bank of Personal Service.

ESTABLISHED 1889

## BRITAIN CASTS AMERICAN BELLS

Croydon Foundry Increases Number of Tuning Rooms From One to Five

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That the art of bell-casting has advanced and prospered of late years is evidenced by the fact that in the bell foundry of Gillett & Johnston at Croydon, where not long ago there was only one tuning room, there are now five. And the latest of these is capable of dealing

self. Placed mouth upward on a turn-table, the bell is rotated slowly while a tool takes thin parings off, and by constantly testing with tuning forks it is gradually tuned. Such accuracy is attained that should, say, the owner of a carillon from this foundry wish to add to his set, the extra number can be cast and sent to him with the certain knowledge that they will tune perfectly with the remainder. This has in fact, actually been done.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was present recently at the casting of bells for a carillon ordered for Princeton University. A. H. Rowley, a graduate of 1892 from Princeton, threw in a silver coin to complete the ceremony. The occasion was the visit of the American Society in London and the visitors were able to hear the beautiful carillon of 43 bells which has just been completed for St. Chrysostom's Church in Chicago. This carillon can be played in three ways. The carillonneur can play them by hand in the ordinary way while sitting at the keyboard. They can be played from a piano keyboard, the keys of which are electrically connected with the bell hammers. Anyone could soon master this. A third way is absolutely mechanical, for the bells are played by an electro-pneumatic playing machine with a parchment perforated roll, similar to that used on a piano-player. By this last method, metal fingers, one for each bell, when passing a perforation, make electrical contact with a metal sheet underneath. A carillon equipped with this device need never be left idle for lack of a carillonneur.

The number of carillons set up of late years has increased considerably, and two have recently been ordered, one for Toronto University and another for Barneveld in Holland.

## SWEDEN PRINTS REVISED BIBLE

Translation Includes Apocryphal Books and Has Many Illustrations

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Special Correspondence)—For a long time Sweden has been planning to issue a new Bible, Gustav V's Bible, with drawings by Prof. Olof Hjortzberg, but owing to the exigencies of the World War the plan is only now being realized.

In the year 1703, Karl XII's Bible was issued, and this has up to the present time been the official Swedish Church Bible. Naturally the need of a newly revised modern Swedish Bible has been deeply felt, and it is just such a Bible which will see the light of day in a very short time. The idea was initiated in 1910 by Werner Landgren, organizer of the "Northern Family Book," and the translation of the canonical books was completed in 1917.

The translation of the apocryphal books was delayed until 1920, when according to the decision of the church, it was agreed to add them to the official Swedish Bible. Prof. Hjortzberg's 56 full-page drawings, frontispieces and concluding vignettes to every book of the Old Testament, as well as beginnings to each chapter, are complete, and the first proof sheets of the Bible have gone to the printer.

This will be a Jubilee Bible.

C. MELKIN ARSLANIAN

Oriental Rugs of Distinction

Studio of the Orient

475 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Montclair 2262 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Wash, Repair and Store All Kinds of Rugs and Carpets

REFRESHING WHOLESALE

THE HUB (W. W. MYERS)

Phone 4011 718 Bloomfield Ave.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

We Sell Supplies at Chain Store Prices Shredded Wheat, 10¢ Large Ivory Soap, 15¢ Campbell's Soups 10¢.

FREE DELIVERY on \$1.00 lots. Also Rich, Sharp Cheese, Pure Barbados Molasses, and many other items not to be had in chain stores. Day Old Eggs guaranteed. Selected Vegetables.

Ask those we serve. We can give you names and addresses.

Established 8 Years TRY US

46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Norbert Bertl

Diamond Expert

Watches and Jewelry

Distinctive in Quality and Design

Fair dealing has won the confidence of four generations of satisfied patrons.

46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

SPECIAL GIFTS

Useful and Decorative

D. F. GURNER

715 North 41st Street, West Philadelphia

Phone: Evergreen 1734

Bell Phone: Sherwood 7664

TEESDALE SERVICE

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

HOUSE AND AUTOMOBILE

We Repair Anything Electrical

5421 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Ask Your Neighbor"

Family Wash

Ironed, ready to wear.

THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.

West Phila. Plant Belmont 6154

Germantown Plant Germantown 7300

Branches: Wilmington 730-J

Atlantic City Marine 6534-W

Just Phone STEVENSON 5400

25c a can

\$2.85 per doz.

Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

March's

Philadelphia Scrapple

A Delicious Pork Product, Fried Like Sausage

Six Pounds for a Dollar

Bacon Strips of 4 to 8 pounds at 40c a pound.

PARCEL POST PAID

(Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 5).

This is one of the best buys ever offered in Philadelphia vicinity. For information write

JOHN M. TATUM

BRYN MAWR, PA.

SCOTT-POWELL

"A MILK

## INDIAN STATES MOLEM NEEDS

Sir Abdur Rahim Urges Training in Vocation at Each Stage of Education

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)

## STATES DEBATE CRIME PROBLEM

Capital Penalty Opponents to Follow Up Victories by New Campaigns

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Movements to restore capital punishment as the extreme penalty for crime having met with reverses so far this winter in two mid-western states—North and South Dakota—opponents of this penalty have turned their attention to several other states where the issue is still to be decided. Among others in the mid-west are Kansas, Michigan, and Oklahoma.

Following defeat of such a measure in the North Dakota Senate, by a vote of 30 to 19, another passed by the South Dakota Legislature met veto at the hands of Gov. W. J. Bulow.

The Indiana House voted indefinite postponement of the Duncan bill to abolish capital punishment. The House Judiciary Committee in Nebraska also indefinitely postponed a similar bill, and in an effort to obtain House approval lost, 39 to 18, in view of this adverse report. Another bill to abolish the death penalty was introduced in the Arkansas House, and received an unfavorable report from the Judiciary Committee.

The extreme penalty was abolished in Kansas 20 years ago, after 30 years' operation, but the Senate Judiciary Committee is rewriting a bill providing capital punishment in certain first degree cases.

Efforts are being made in Michigan to combine three bills calling for capital punishment, measures which drew expressions of opposition from Henry Ford recently, it was reported. Such a measure was defeated by narrow margins in the two preceding legislatures.

Capital punishment for prisoners serving life terms in the state penitentiary who escape or attempt to escape from custody of officers, or from a state penal institution, is the form the movement takes in Oklahoma, with support of Gov. Henry S. Johnston.

## OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS WIN MEXICAN FAVOR

Permit Easy Inspection by Parents, Says Educator

**MEXICO BEAUTIFIES NATIONAL PALACE**

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—The six open-air schools now functioning in Mexico's federal district are effecting a social transformation, in the opinion of Dr. J. Manuel Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education.

This assertion is contained in a plea by Dr. Puig Casauranc for the establishment of sufficient open-air schools to meet the needs of the entire federal district.

"We desire," Dr. Puig Casauranc declared, "to arrive at that stage where we shall witness the complete disappearance of that type of education in which the children closed up in good or bad classrooms with their instructor, are isolated from the outside world for several hours a day, with the result that the parents frequently are unaware of what work their children are doing."

In the open-air schools now functioning in the federal district, according to Dr. Puig Casauranc, things are quite different. Those

wishing to inspect the schools can do so readily, and determine for themselves the nature of the work going on. This, thinks Dr. Puig Casauranc, has the natural result of stimulating community interest in the schools.

Mexico's climate, declares the Secretary of Education, permits schools with no windows at all—schools always entirely open.

Dr. Puig Casauranc explained that the six open-air schools at present functioning had been established "in the most populous and neglected sections of the city, in order that there the note of light and color and the influence of educational activity might be brought to bear." This has brought about, within a very short time, the most excellent results, he declares.

## Kansas College Girls Learn to Operate a Modern Home

Cook, Take Care of All the Rooms, Tend Furnace, Entertain College President and Faculty, and Thoroughly Enjoy It

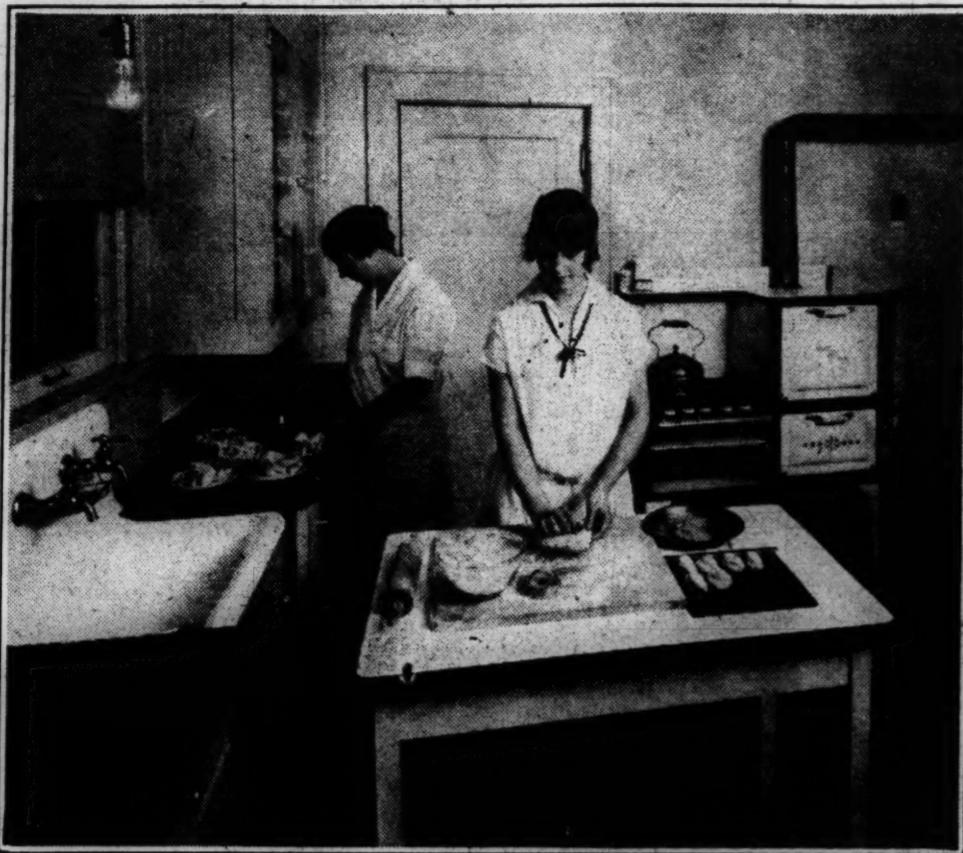
**PITTSBURG, KAN. (Special Correspondence)**—For the purpose of developing an appreciation of home life, right standards of courtesy, hospitality and social graces, or what constitutes an approved standard of living, a home management house is

These duties are rotated so that ads, cares for the dining room and acts as waitress.

The housekeeper dusts and keeps the house in clean order.

The laundress tends to the house.

Just as Important as "Final Exams"



These Young Women, Florence Allen Preparing a Salad and Mabel Stitzel "Rolling the Rolls," Are Among Many Students Getting Practical Help at State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kan.

telephone, electricity, gas, water and food, are paid by the manager during her term and records are kept in permanent form. The house is self-supporting as the students pay for room and board.

Throughout the course, the major emphasis is placed on home making, development of appreciation, ideals and standards rather than dexterity. Students are checked on their family relationships, such as cooperation, helpfulness, generosity, kindness, tolerance and ability to live happily with others. Meantime they are developing their abilities to assume responsibility, solve managerial problems and have confidence in themselves.

At present there is no child in the home management house. As the course is incomplete without instruction in child care and training, arrangements probably will be made in the near future to give the students actual experience of caring for a child. It is intended to adopt a baby as a member of the family group in the house.

### Child Training Vital

"A generation or more ago," said Miss Zoe Wolcott, joint director of home economics at the college, "most children received practical instruction in the art of home making through informal apprenticeship to their parents. In this generation, due to the increasing demands made upon the time and energy of both parents and children, the training of children by their parents in the art of home making has become meager and inadequate."

"Formal class room instruction in foods, clothing, housewifery, household management, interior decoration, child care and other branches of home economics are necessary and valuable. If these courses, however, may be supplemented by instruction in a home under control of the school where the students under controlled conditions may receive training in the application to the activities of daily life of the standards learned in the class room, that instruction will be rendered of much greater value to the student. Such instruction bridges the gap between theory and practice, between the school and the home."

The house was purchased by the college several years ago. It is a large square structure. On the lower floor are hallway, living room, dining room, kitchen and suite of rooms for the resident instructor. On the second floor are four air bedrooms and bath. There is a good basement with hot air furnace and electric washing machine and mangle for laundry work.

The house is operated on a budget plan and all expenditures are limited. All bills in connection with operation of the house, such as coal, lines and stokes the furnace.

The hostess is required to invite a guest or guests to the house at some time in her "reign" so that she may have experience in extending hospitality. The present group has entertained as dinner guests the president of the college and his wife and several of the home economics faculty. A party was given for the home economics faculty recently.

The resident students cannot devote their entire time to duties of the house because they are required to continue their other studies. An average of two hours a day is allowed for house work.

**Stokes the Furnace**

The number of duties corresponds with the number of girls in the residence. At present the division of duties is: hostess or manager, housekeeper, cook, assistant cook and laundress.

The hostess or manager plans menus, does marketing, presides at the table, keeps a record of expenditures, entertains guests and directs the work of others.

The cook prepares the food and keeps the kitchen in order.

The assistant cook prepares sal-

each student has practice in every department.

And each student has practice in every department.

## BOY SCOUT FUND RECEIVES \$10,000

Extension of Program to Rural Areas Proposed at Minneapolis

**MINNEAPOLIS (Special Correspondence)**—Charles D. Velle, president of the Minneapolis Council Boy Scouts, has contributed \$10,000 to an endowment fund which may in time reach \$500,000, to be used in the interest of Boy Scout work.

Mr. Velle declared that more than one-half of the boyhood of America is found in rural districts and means for extending the benefits of Scouting to these boys have been lacking.

Mr. Velle therefore provides that the fund be used for training leaders and part directed toward extension of more opportunities to farm boys.

The Velle gift is one of the first made to the Minneapolis Foundation since its constitution was amended to authorize the acceptance of bequests from anyone in the United States, instead of only local gifts.

Like similar foundations in other cities, the Minneapolis Foundation provides a means for persons of wealth disposing of all or part of their estates for the public benefit, according to F. C. Van Dusen, president.

The foundation plan, which Judge F. H. Goff of Cleveland is said to have originated, is becoming more generally understood. By means of it, a wealthy person may leave his estate, or part of it, in the custody of a board that is self-perpetuating. He may leave his money for a specific purpose or for a general purpose.

The Minneapolis Foundation, im-

pressed with the opportunities of service by acting as a self-perpetuating trust organization, has decided that these opportunities may be greatly extended by so amending its constitution that it will be authorized to handle bequests from anyone in the United States.

## THREE FARM SCHOOLS PLANNED IN MEXICO

**MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)**—Three new central agricultural schools will be established by the Mexican Government during

## BERKELEY ALUMNI FAVOR MOVING PLAN

Shift to New Haven to Call for \$1,000,000 Fund

**NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Alumni of the Berkeley Divinity School of Middletown, Conn., at a luncheon here today expressed themselves as favoring removal of the school to New Haven. Determined opposition to the plan had been anticipated since the school had been at Middletown nearly 75 years.**

Among graduate clergymen who approved the plan were the Rt. Rev. E. S. Lines, Newark, N. J.; Bishop W. W. Webb of Milwaukee, Wis., and Bishop F. E. Reese of Georgia.

A \$1,000,000 endowment campaign, "to begin soon," was announced by William P. Ladd, dean, who said the school property at Middletown is valued at between \$300,000 and \$500,000, and that the shift to New Haven would require \$972,000 for land and buildings. Dean Ladd said that, under present plans, the move would be completed in the fall of 1928.

**Mitchell Fletcher Co.**

**California Prunes**

Regularly 20c lb.  
Special till Feb. 28th

5 lb. Box 85c

1628 Chestnut St.  
12th & Market Sts.  
Philadelphia  
5600 Germantown Ave.

ESTIMATES

DESIGNS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

**F**OR those who want Ice Cream of truly *de luxe* quality.

ABBOTT'S ALDERNEY DAIRIES, INC.  
Philadelphia and Seashore

**Abdolimaid ICE CREAM**

## GIMBEL BROTHERS PHILADELPHIA

## Oriental Rug-Buying Opportunities

of the World  
Now Come to Gimbel's

*A Sale With Savings  
That Hover Around a Third—  
Running Up to Half*

Big as the Gimbel Oriental Rug business has steadily increased as it has been; the purchase and sale of the Entire Rug Collection sent by the Imperial Persian Government to the Sesqui-Centennial—the most marvelous collection a store was ever privileged to put on sale—has made Gimbel's even more quickly turned to, when "something big" is ready to be offered.

*So When Two of New York's Largest Importers  
Wanted Quick Cash—and Decided to Effect  
Release of Bonded Bales of Oriental Rugs*

naturally they came to Gimbel's, feeling that if they could turn entire stocks into cash with just one handling, even a deep loss would be less than the cost of parcelling out the rugs to smaller stores.

*In Addition—The Last Bales Arrive of  
These Beautiful Persian Rugs*

sent by the Imperial Persian Government to the Sesqui, but delayed by native transport and only just received. About 250 rugs in these last Persian bales—each an undoubted masterpiece; not one ever before shown in America; and the equals—which is telling Philadelphia how truly marvelous they are!—of that very famous Sesqui Sale.

*In Addition to the Sesqui Persian Rugs, \$250,000  
Worth of Fine Oriental Rugs From Gimbel  
Stocks Reduced to Effect Savings  
of 15% to 35%*

Persian, Turkish—every kind. Scatters, Hall-strips and runners. Den-size rugs. Small room-size rugs. On up to great glorious rugs for the baronial halls of some palatial home. Sale-prices ranging from scatters at \$20 up to a magnificent Heriz—12 ft. x 19 ft.—at \$1350.

*New Floor Coverings Section.  
Fourth Floor, Chestnut Street Building*

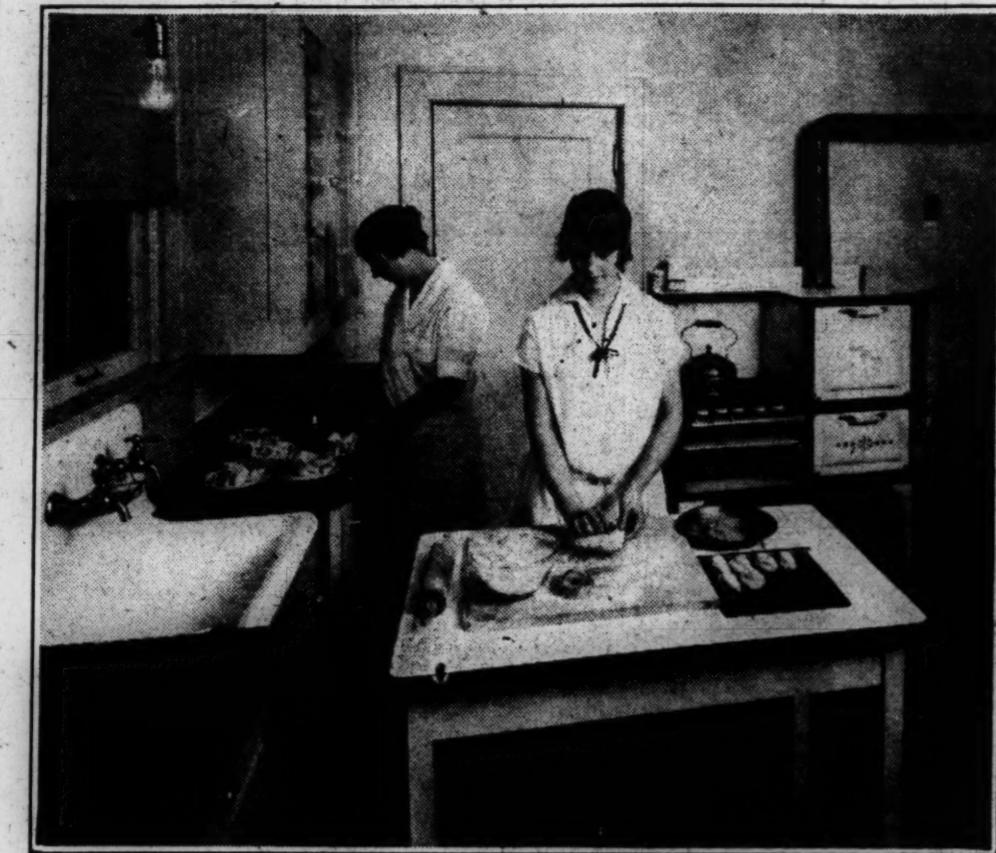
**GIMBEL BROTHERS  
PHILADELPHIA**

wishing to inspect the schools can do so readily, and determine for themselves the nature of the work going on. This, thinks Dr. Puig Casauranc, has the natural result of stimulating community interest in the schools.

Mexico's climate, declares the Secretary of Education, permits schools with no windows at all—schools always entirely open.

Dr. Puig Casauranc explained that the six open-air schools at present functioning had been established "in the most populous and neglected sections of the city, in order that there the note of light and color and the influence of educational activity might be brought to bear." This has brought about, within a very short time, the most excellent results, he declares.

Just as Important as "Final Exams"



These Young Women, Florence Allen Preparing a Salad and Mabel Stitzel "Rolling the Rolls," Are Among Many Students Getting Practical

## Diverters of Trade Alcohol Invent Many Crafty Devices

Barber, Baker and Mincemeat Maker Watched by Federal Officers at Chicago

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—The barber, the baker and the mincemeat maker who claim they need alcohol in their business are finding the lid on federal permission hereabouts increasingly difficult to unscrew. For many it has refused to budge at all. In the last 15 months 1723 permits for withdrawals have been revoked or disapproved by E. C. Yellowley, federal prohibition administrator for this district. This is as many as in all the rest of the country combined.

The Government is becoming inquisitive, as for Mr. Yellowley reports nearly all the whisky bootlegged in Chicago comes from denatured alcohol. The Government wants to see how alcohol withdrawn for manufacturing purposes is used. A few days ago two federal agents dropped in on a baker who was withdrawing brandy. A friendly call, it was, they simply wished to see him making some of that celebrated cake he wanted the brandy for.

**Baker Has Visitors**

Baking under Government auspices, however, proved disconcerting to the white-garbed artist. The cake proved a failure. As the investigators reported, "A large quantity of cake was absolutely spoiled because the brandy was placed in it. The baker did not know how to prepare his dough for the use of brandy. The cake could not be sold."

After expressing their great interest in the process and their deep regrets that on that particular day the outcome had been so unfortunate, the federal agents reported to their chief at prohibition headquarters, and the baker shortly thereafter received an earnest invitation to come downtown and explain. His explanation was not an only one. There have

been many others since the Government started to trace alcohol from the distillery to the ultimate consumer.

In one week 10 concerns were reported who had failed to keep proper records, falsified records, or failed to keep their places open during business hours. Their monthly withdrawals amounted to 3700 gallons of denatured alcohol, which would make 9000 gallons of liquor retailing in the bootleg trade at \$15 a gallon, or \$135,000.

**Watching the Shippers**

During the past week prohibition agents watched the manufacture of medicinal preparations at five places and the manufacture of mincemeat and other food products at 11. This inspection makes a heavy call on the limited man-power of the local office, but it is closing out the illegitimate enterprise. Just now there is a campaign on to eliminate the fraudulent manufacturers of baker supplies.

When a denaturing plant gets ready to send out a truckload of alcohol to a concern having a permit, it notifies prohibition headquarters by telephone the day before. Two agents in an automobile patrol the shipment to its destination. The manufacturer then notifies the prohibition department of his intention to manufacture, and agents are on hand to see it done, and, if desirable, to take samples.

Use of the injunction by the Federal Government in Chicago continues unabated. In the last year and a quarter 1145 places where liquor had been illicitly sold were closed. In the district which comprises Illinois, Indiana and half of Wisconsin the total of places closed was 1722.

## News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London  
A S ILLUSTRATIVE of the wide-spread character of the operations of the Board of Benevolence of the United Grand Lodge of England, at the last meeting 70 gratuities were granted, amounting in the aggregate to £5,390. Seven of the petitioners qualified from lodges at Fiji, Yokohama, Mysore, Jamalpur, Karachi, Suez and Malta. 42 from lodges in London and the remainder hailed from lodges in the provinces. This body meets monthly for the purpose of hearing petitions from candidates, and during the year just ended there were 446 applications for grants, 50 more than in 1925, the grants totaling £34,395 or £6325 more than in the previous year.

The total receipts for the three Masonic institutions for "girls, boys, and old people" during the last year amounted to £518,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The girls' school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very special attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kennington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hall Stone Lodges, which involves, roughly speaking, a contribution of 10 guineas from each member.

Freemasonry in England and Scotland is becoming a constantly increasing attraction to the affluent and educated classes, who are realizing it is a high privilege in itself. Gradually there is becoming a change in the personnel of the lodges, as well as in the character of the buildings in which the work is being performed. Ex-Provost Anderson, Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire, pointed out recently that some years since it was a very easy thing to become a Freemason, but their efforts to raise the standard of Freemasonry, he ventured to say, had been very successful. The class of members they were getting in their lodges was very much better than before, and this had been altogether for the good, not only of Freemasonry, but as regarded the people of Forfarshire.

English Freemasons note with pleasure that the King has conferred a peerage upon the Deputy Grand Master, Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, the nephew of the late Earl Amherst, who was also one of his predececessors in the exalted Masonic office which he now holds; and that Harold S. Morris, the Deputy Grand Master, and A. J. Law, Assistant Provincial Grand Master for East Lancashire, have been honored with a knighthood.

Many of the Scottish lodges at this time of the year observe some time-honored custom in the celebration of what is known as St. John's festival. They remind one of the customs mentioned in connection with the poet Burns, whose Masonic activities are so frequently overlooked by the many who have undertaken to write his biography. These customs include midnight torchlight processions, but at Melrose all the members proceed to the abbey, after encircling the ancient Mercat Cross three times. At the abbey certain rites are performed and homage paid to the founders of the lodge, the hand, meanwhile, playing Scottish airs. An address is also delivered by

### THE MONITOR READER

1. What is a good menu for birds in winter?—*Letter to Editor.*
2. Why are New York newspapers scarcely justified in demanding of the theater a loftier ethical tone?—*Editorial.*
3. How did a girl from Siberia save a year?—*Sundial.*
4. How may silver be kept from tarnishing?—*Women's Enterprises.*
5. What is the story back of the word "gossip"?—*Educational Page.*
6. What recent pronouncement has been made against the instillation of fear?—*Editorial Note.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR.

some respects of civilization, but it is improbable that the gaps are to be filled. There is still the influence of introduced civilization and imitation and is not yet free from inertia.

It seems that she is overeager,

as she has been in the past, in the

unwilling introduction of up-to-

date knowledge and a change of form

of civilization. The times unceasingly advance, ideas evolve and civilization develops. Undue zeal for introduction and imitation will leave

Japan far behind the advanced nations,

and her own and indigenous civilization

and culture, for the development of

her national life and for the en-

hancement of her cultural prestige.

♦ ♦ ♦

Omaha World Herald: At this

rate the Osage Indians will soon

be able to buy back the country

for the Indian.

♦ ♦ ♦

**THE ESCAPE**

Washington Post: If the five-day working week is based upon proved ability to speed up production, through the use of machinery, to meet the working time lopped off, the plan is not only feasible but necessary. Mankind is progressing by making machinery his slave. Every workingman is entitled to the benefit of increased speed of production. It is man but had the time they could compel machinery to do practically all the work of the world, thus enabling man himself to escape from drudgery. Every step in that direction, when the step is on firm ground, is to the credit of American civilization.

♦ ♦ ♦

Toledo Blade: Under the reign

of silk, cotton is king, like Emanuel of Italy.

**World Press**

**TRAGEDY OF IMITATION**

Tokyo Herald: It is self-evident that the United States has had a substantial influence upon the racial life of a nation. The introduction of new ideas or a new form of civilization is of no significance to Japan whose cultural life has remarkably improved in the last 50 years. This question establishes the truth of this contention. It is a fact that Japan is still behind the West in

the chaplain of the lodge. At Dunkirk the lodge members are headed by pipers and march in midnight torchlight procession through the town to the cross, where the ancient custom of pledging the prosperity of the city of Dunkirk is carried through by the masters of the two local lodges.

♦ ♦ ♦

TEXAS ZONE BILL FAVORED

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—The zoning enabling act, sponsored by Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Austin and other large Texas cities, has been reported favorably by the Committee on Internal Improvements. It has been amended, however, to exempt telephone companies and railroad lines. If passed this act will authorize cities to appropriate \$40,000,000 or greater to set a limit on the height and nature of buildings erected within certain limits. Municipal ordinances to this effect have been declared unconstitutional for lack of a supporting state law.

♦ ♦ ♦

The total receipts for the three Masonic institutions for "girls, boys, and old people" during the last year amounted to £518,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The girls' school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very special attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kennington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hall Stone Lodges, which involves, roughly speaking, a contribution of 10 guineas from each member.

♦ ♦ ♦

The total receipts for the three

Masonic institutions for "girls, boys,

and old people" during the last year

amounted to £518,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general

strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The girls' school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very special attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kennington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hall Stone Lodges, which involves, roughly speaking, a contribution of 10 guineas from each member.

♦ ♦ ♦

The total receipts for the three

Masonic institutions for "girls, boys,

and old people" during the last year

amounted to £518,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general

strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The girls' school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very special attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kennington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hall Stone Lodges, which involves, roughly speaking, a contribution of 10 guineas from each member.

♦ ♦ ♦

The total receipts for the three

Masonic institutions for "girls, boys,

and old people" during the last year

amounted to £518,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general

strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The girls' school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very special attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kennington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hall Stone Lodges, which involves, roughly speaking, a contribution of 10 guineas from each member.

♦ ♦ ♦

The total receipts for the three

Masonic institutions for "girls, boys,

and old people" during the last year

amounted to £518,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general

strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The girls' school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very special attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kennington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hall Stone Lodges, which involves, roughly speaking, a contribution of 10 guineas from each member.

♦ ♦ ♦

The total receipts for the three

Masonic institutions for "girls, boys,

and old people" during the last year

amounted to £518,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general

strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The girls' school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very special attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kennington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hall Stone Lodges, which involves, roughly speaking, a contribution of 10 guineas from each member.

♦ ♦ ♦

The total receipts for the three

Masonic institutions for "girls, boys,

and old people" during the last year

amounted to £518,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general

strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The girls' school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very special attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kennington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hall Stone Lodges, which involves, roughly speaking, a contribution of 10 guineas from each member.

♦ ♦ ♦

The total receipts for the three

Masonic institutions for "girls, boys,

and old people" during the last year

amounted to £518,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general

strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The girls' school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very special attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kennington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hall Stone Lodges, which involves, roughly speaking, a contribution of 1

## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TITLEHOLDER  
CHALLENGEDReiselt Wants Another Try  
for Crown Just Won  
by KieckheferWORLD PROFESSIONAL THREE  
CUSHION CAROM BILLIARD  
STANDING

	W	L	H	RG	P	C
A. H. Kieckhefer	8	1	3	21	58	6
Oto Reiselt	7	2	2	19	56	6
L. Copulos	5	3	5	44	66	6
A. J. Thurnblad	4	4	6	44	56	6
A. K. Hall	5	2	4	40	53	6
A. Dutton	2	7	4	40	53	6
E. W. Lookbaugh	4	5	9	44	44	6
R. Campion	2	7	6	44	22	6
D. Kenney	1	8	7	60	11	6
C. McCourt	1	8	7	60	11	6

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Within 60 days another battle will be staged at Recital Hall here for the world championship of three-cushion carom billiards, two days after Kieckhefer, of Chicago, champion crowned last night, and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, who was dethroned after less than 10 months of supremacy. When the prize money was handed out at the conclusion of the tournament, \$100 to Kieckhefer for first, and \$100 to Reiselt for second, Reiselt announced the posting of his forfeit for the first challenge match.

Kieckhefer continues to display his skill in the coming match that begins on the final night, as well as during the entire tournament. Reiselt will have little chance to regain his title. The Chicagoan, who has held it twice before, is losing it in 1927 in the first 10 months of the final, 50 to 21 in 31 innings. This was not only the fastest game of the tournament, but the most one-sided victory. It gave Kieckhefer the three best games of the campaign, his second win in 25 games, setting the pace for all other contestants.

His speedful final victory built up a grand average of 1.09 points an hour for Kieckhefer. He won eight games and lost only one, 65 to 46, after an opening by K. H. Hall of St. Louis. Kieckhefer's prize money included the \$100 for best game, while Reiselt's total covered \$100 for high run of 20, 50 to 20 in 31 innings. The summary:

MONTRÉAL AMERICANS

Sieber, Carlson, Ostman, lw. W. Green, H. H. McKinnon, Stewart, Phillips, c., c. Burch, Roach, Broadbent, Dutton, Ostman, rw. I. R. Green, S. G. Bouchard, Munro, Drury, rd. Reis, Simpkins, Dutton, Noble, rd. id. Conacher, Simpkins, Drury, E. G. E. Forbes, Score—Montreal 2, Americans 1. Goals—Dutton, Stewart for Montreal; R. Green for Americans. Referees—David Ritchie and E. F. Entwistle. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DEAN NICOLSON ON  
COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Game Not in Need of Radical  
Reform, He Finds

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Two-thirds of the college men of the United States believe that football does not need radical reform, Dean Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan University told the Y. M. C. A. fellowship here last night, adding that he is inclined to agree with the opinion, based upon a consensus he had obtained from the students, that the game is not only safe but is a good sport.

Kieckhefer built up his long session of scoring by making many shots that the packed gallery apparently did not know were good. The brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second. They were easy looking misses, but they turned out to be very unfortunate, leaving Reiselt short inning after inning, with his best effort being on his six inches to a foot.

Kieckhefer built up his long session of scoring by making many shots that the packed gallery apparently did not know were good. The brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second. They were easy looking misses, but they turned out to be very unfortunate, leaving Reiselt short inning after inning, with his best effort being on his six inches to a foot.

Only one safety was played, and that by Reiselt. It came in the twenty-eighth frame and was effective, for it broke Kieckhefer's hold on consecutive frames. In his next turn to the table, the new champion ran 3 and followed with a 5 to clinch the fault largely of graduates.

LONDON CHESS STARS  
VICTORS OVER CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—London is today in possession of the Insull Trophy, emblematic of chess superiority, as a result of its 4-to-2 victory over Chicago in the international chess tournament which just ended, according to a letter received here from the London Chess League. The trophy will be held by London for one year and will be subject to challenge.

The triumph of London, was assured when four unfinished games were submitted for arbitration. Alexander A. Alekhine, who arrives in New York this morning to participate in the international master's tournament which starts Saturday, the summary of the Chicago-London tournament follows:

LONDON CHICAGO

R. P. Michail. . . 1 Edward Lasker. 0 E. G. Sergeant. . . 4 S. D. Factor. . . 4 E. L. Paulsen. . . 1 B. L. Isaac. . . 4 W. Winter. . . 1 H. Hartmann. . . 4 B. E. Siegland. . . 0 C. W. Phillips. . . 1 M. E. Goldstein. . . 0 O. Frank Jr. . . 4 Total. . . . 4 Total. . . . 2

DOYE IS PASSED FOR  
TOP-SCORING HONORS

MONTRÉAL, Feb. 16 (AP)—Absence of Cecil H. Dye, star right wing of the Chicago Black Hawks, has tightened the race for individual scoring honors in the National Hockey League. Scoring statistics up to Feb. 14 show that the New Americans and Frank Fredrickson of the Boston Bruins, both center ice stars, have slipped ahead of Dye by a single point.

Both have tallied 24 points. Dye, who has just signed with the Bruins, could not get into the game running smoothly. His night run of the day was made in the first block and was for only 44. In the second block he could not get going at all, his best run being 19. The block by innings:

First Block

Jacob Schaefer—48 22 55 54 55 12 1 2 8 8 35—33—9. High run—77. Average—25.6.

William F. Hoppe—42 4 21 20 23 6 12 20 8 21—134. Average—37 4 8.

William F. Hoppe—9 4 17 12 19 1—6. High run—12. Average—8 6 7.

MONSEY BREAKS MARK TO WIN

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (AP)—A state record was broken by Bob Monsey of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Outing Club when his sixth consecutive victory of the winter in eastern hill competition at the four-day winter games here yesterday. Monsey jumped 114 feet to take the open event while Mitchell LaCourse was second to win the men's championship and break the old mark of 92 feet established by Wallace Lovell of Lebanon.

KENNARD TO HELP COACH

V. P. Kennard, 46, whose kick won the game against Yale at New Haven in 1908, will assist Head Coach Arnold Horowitz, '21, in coaching the Harvard football team next year. He will have charge of the kicking. Spring practice will be held from April 25 to May 15.

TWO TIED FOR MEDAL

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—G. Asher, Washington, and A. L. Clegg, New Haven, Conn., tied for the national tennis title here yesterday. New York tied for the medal in the eleventh annual St. Valentine's tournament here. Both players had 13.

EUROPEAN TENNIS TOUR OFF

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—European tennis centers, where Miss Susanne Lenglen gained world supremacy among women amateurs, will not see the French women's team in the Davis Cup competition of the amateur lists. Disagreement over terms for Miss Lenglen's services caused the British to withdraw from the tournament. Jaunt William C. Pickens, Pickens' representative, announced yesterday. Plans are to call for tournaments in England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss Lenglen's troupe in her recently completed American tour.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Bryn Mawr, England, Germany, and other countries this spring with the same cast of supporting stars that made up Miss L

## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Henry James

Henry James: *Man and Author*, by Pelham Edgar. London: Grant Richards. 12s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$5. Toronto: The MacMillan Company.

A GREAT American, a great Englishman, Henry James should act rather as a link than as a bone of contention between the two peoples. It is perhaps not surprising that men of letters in both countries should remind each other a little insistently of their claim to Henry James. "The formal expression of his profound attachment to England by becoming a naturalized subject," in the words of his biographer, in 1915, would probably never have taken place but for the Great War. It was an act extraordinary in this man's life, his public life, with people among whom he had lived with great contentment since he was a very young man. "Regard my proceeding," he wrote to his nephews, "as a simple act and offering of allegiance and devotion, recognition and gratitude (for so long years of innumerable relations that have meant so much to me) and it remains perfectly simple." It provided the opportunity, which was seized as soon as possible, of conferring on him the distinction of the Order of Merit, which George Meredith had already been granted, and which shortly afterward was to be conferred upon Thomas Hardy.

## A Scholarly Review

Henry James had in the early days hesitated between Paris and London, but from the first he seemed to have had no doubt that he would settle in Europe, holding it as a truism "that it takes an old civilization to set a novelist in motion." Already we find him declaring in 1876 that he was "turning English all over. . . . I desire only to feed on English life and the contact of English minds. . . ." And a year later, he had submitted himself without reserve to "that Londonizing process" which was to be uninterrupted, but for brief visits to America, during the next 33 years. And he continued to the end to regard London as "on the whole, the best point of view in the world."

On both sides of the Atlantic, books of appreciation of Henry James have appeared since 1916. The finest monument to his memory, outside of his own work is, and will certainly remain, the two volumes of his letters, edited by Mr. Percy Lubbock. However, this scholarly review of the man and his writings by Prof. Pelham Edgar is not only a book which will be read with the greatest interest by his admirers, it is one which no student of late Victorian fiction can afford to ignore.

Professor Edgar has entered into the very heart of Henry James' character, and perhaps more than anyone else who has sought to interpret him, he has explained the nature and value of his genius. He has seen that to gain a true perspective of James, it is necessary to observe him in relation with those other great writers to whom in some measure we must compare him, to Racine, to Balzac, to Turgeneff, to Flaubert, and though less than may appear on the surface, to Meredith, and in doing so he has rather heightened than obscured the essential originality of James' contribution to literature.

## Masterly Odeification

The further value of this book is that it shows not merely the general method adopted by Henry James in

his characterization—and it is interesting to note that, unlike those of Flaubert, his characters are as consistently and exquisitely modeled as is the language in which they reveal themselves—but its gradual masterly unfoldment as his genius develops. The intricacies of his style, which increased with the years, while we may regret them in part, we learn to see were due to no indulgence in a habit which he did not trouble to check, nor to a mannerism which overtopped his critical faculty, but to his desire to share to the full with his readers the intellectual adventures which he was continually experiencing. Those "multiplications of subtle discriminations" had nothing of insincerity, nothing of confused thinking; he knew exactly what he wanted to convey and conveyed it for those who were willing to disentangle his meaning through his intricate phraseology. Such sentences as the following, which confront us in a frequently, are apt, perhaps not surprisingly, to discourage a good many readers: "She surely would be sorry to interfere with the exercise of any other affection which I might have free, in however small a degree, to entertain." And was sympathetic with William James' "fraternal and amiable objections to the resolute refusal of his brother to say a thing straightforwardly and have done with it."

## Penetration and Analysis

Most admirably has Professor Edgar emphasized the dominating value in Henry James' work. His choice of words, the richness of his reflective power, his method, supremely artistic, of marshaling his material, his subtle distinction of character, his almost unerring gift of portraiture, his sense of drama, often poignant, but invariably controlled, his humor, which plays always an adequate if not an insistent part in the whole, to all these able tribute is made in the various stories under review. But in one thing more than all else, his supreme gift to literature is apparent, and that, in the words of his biographer, is "the play of his mind over the whole surface of the scene. Things must have a meaning for James before they command his interest. . . ."

It is this gift at once of penetration and of analysis "as free from rancor as it is from illusion," which makes Henry James one of the most remarkable chroniclers of his day. Almost every conceivable aspect of modern thought is dealt with in his pages, and dealt with in such a way that those who desire to look below the surface can detect what lies back of it what way it is tending. Nowhere do we see this more clearly than in his book, "The American Scene," of which his brother William James wrote that it was "supremely great."

## James' Letters

Professor Edgar rightly lays emphasis on the merit of James' letters, and the tribute he pays to them is hardly too great when he says: "What the letters of Keats are for the lovers of poetry, the letters of James are for the student of fiction." They are, apart from their own very high literary value, of great importance, as they fill in the years which are not covered by Henry James' delightful autobiographical adventures, telling us so much more than the most illuminating biography could have done.

Among the last things which Henry James wrote was an Introduction

to the Letters From America of Rupert Brooke. It stands out as a gracious and graceful bit of writing from the pen of a distinguished man of letters who regarded his career as already almost behind him, written to one who, though his genius was already triumphantly acclaimed, stood but on the threshold of literary fame. We regret that no mention of it has been made in this volume, for any work on Henry James without its inclusion is incomplete. Such brief excursions as this into criticism show that Henry James could, had he chosen, have excelled as a critic and taken his place beside Matthew Arnold or John Morley, with a greater subtlety, a more unerring fitness of touch, than either of them.

Nothing surely could more effectively convince us that in fiction he found his right milieu, even as in England he found his right home, where magnificently, contentedly, and always in increasing measure, he could give of his best, than this volume by Professor Edgar.

E. F. H.

## Poets in Pamphlets

The Pamphlet Poets. Carl Sandburg, Elinor Wylie, Walt Whitman, Edgar Allan Poe, Nathalia Crane, H. D., and others. Doubleday, Page & Co., Twenty-five cents each pamphlet.

"THE Pamphlet Poets" is a new departure in the popularization of good literature that should fill an undoubted need among a large section of the American reading public. There is no such thing as the man, woman, or child who does not love, or is not capable of loving, poetry. And for a large majority of people poetry is a very necessary enrichment of the daily life. That it does not in America adequately fulfill this purpose is due in great measure to the composite nature of the population, many elements of which have left their native poetry behind and not yet transferred their affections to the poetry of the land of their adoption;

and it is this lacuna that this series of pamphlets will go far to remove.

In view of the popularizing functions of the series, one would have preferred to find among the first batch of reprints such stalwarts as Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow and Emerson, leaving the subtleties of modern verse-forms to be added as the educational work progresses. But it is no small achievement to arrange for reprints, at nominal price, of some of the latest works of Carl Sandburg, Elinor Wylie and "H. D." and to present a selection from Nathalia Crane at the height of that youthful poet's vogue; and the inclusion of Whitman and Poe will meet with universal approval. It would appear that each group of pamphlets is to be as representative of American poetry, in its varying forms, as each individual pamphlet is representative of the poet it handles. Among the poets announced for forthcoming pamphlets are Longfellow, Emerson, Emily Dickinson, Walter Bynner, Conrad Aiken, Edna St. Vincent Millay and "the New York wits."

## Selected for Value

The pamphlets, which are restricted to some 30 pages, contain a selection of 15 to 20 poems, or extracts from poems. The selection is made, not according to the popularity of the poem—the Poe pamphlet contains neither "The Raven" nor "The Bell"—but according to its value as representative of the poet's best and most enduring work. Generally speaking, this method seems to have given satisfactory results. Thus, for example, in the Walt Whitman selection we find part of "Salut au Monde," part of the "Song of Myself," part of the elegy on Lincoln, "When Lilacs Last in the Door-yard Bloom'd," together with "Reconciliation," "Miracles," and a few other shorter poems, while "Captain, My Captain," Whitman's main representative in the "Oxford Book of English Verse," has been omitted as "universally known." What we get is undoubtedly a well-rounded Whitman. At the same time, if the public insists on liking some poem, it seems a pity that it should not be given that poem, for by such means, surely, does poetry find its way to the heart of the masses.

The "Winnowed Best"

However, the pamphlets are small, and the difficulties of the anti-slave are many. The editorial committee could not please everyone. Certainly it may be said to have given the "winnowed best." And such important works have not been included as mention in the pamphlet information as to how, where, and for how much they may be procured. At the beginning is a brief account of the poet, mostly well written, and in the case of John Gould Fletcher on Whitman, notably so.

The appearance of the pamphlets might easily have been a little more artistic. But the poems are well printed in good, legible type. The whole project is well conceived and merits the widest possible response from the reading public.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Practitioners, or the Future of English Education, by M. Alderton Pink. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

Winter Wise, by Zephine Humphrey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Philopena, by Henry Kitchell Webster. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.

From Corsair to Riffian, by Isabel Anderson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.

Lucky Numbers, by Montague Glass. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

Humanizing Education, by Samuel D. Schmausen. New York: The New Education Publishing Company. \$2.50.

The Wonder Smith and His Son, by Frank Young. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

Memory and Opinions, by William Barry. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

The Later Realism, by Walter L. Myers. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.

A Short History of Art, edited and enlarged by R. R. Tatlock. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50.

One Crystal and a Mether, by Ellen Durbin Taylor. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

The Kink, by Lynn Brock. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

Mystery de Luxe, by Rufus King. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The House of Secrets, by Sydney Horler. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Spirit of the Game, by Basil Mathews. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

Planning Your Party, by Emily Rose. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

Principles of Labor Legislation, by John R. Commons and John B. Andrews. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

Prize References, selected and edited by Sidney Cox and Edmund Freeman. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

The Babbit, Warren, by C. E. M. Joad. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

As It Was, by H. T. New York: Harper & Brothers.

From Giotto to John, by Newton

Price. \$2.50.

SCOTT-ABOTT MFG. CO.

255 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Price. \$1.75 per set, all regular sizes. \$2.00 per set, special large sizes.

Send for Descriptive Circular or direct

Agents Wanted Everywhere

THE B & C MARKER COMPANY

1434 Malvern Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Phone Beacon 6912

ANY BOOK IN PRINT

Delivered at your door, we pay the postage. Standard authors, fine editions, new books. \$1.00 to \$10.00. Send for our catalog.

FREE Write for our great

catalog. This catalog is a choice

literature and is used by some 300,000 booklovers from all over the world.

If you write note

DAVID B. CLARKSON, 209

287 CLARKSON BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

ENGLAND

THE BOOK MARK CO.

P. O. Box 21, Providence, R. I.

25 Mill St. Warren, R. I.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

Price. \$1.75

Price. \$2.00

Price. \$2.50

Price. \$3.00

Price. \$3.50

Price. \$4.00

Price. \$4.50

Price. \$5.00

Price. \$6.00

Price. \$7.00

Price. \$8.00

Price. \$9.00

Price. \$10.00

Price. \$12.00

Price. \$15.00

Price. \$20.00

Price. \$25.00

Price. \$30.00

Price. \$35.00

Price. \$40.00

Price. \$45.00

Price. \$50.00

Price. \$60.00

Price. \$70.00

Price. \$80.00

Price. \$90.00

Price. \$100.00

Price. \$120.00

Price. \$140.00

Price. \$160.00

Price. \$180.00

Price. \$200.00

Price. \$220.00

Price. \$240.00

Price. \$260.00

Price. \$280.00

Price. \$300.00

Price. \$320.00

Price. \$340.00

Price. \$360.00

Price. \$380.00

Price. \$400.00

Price. \$420.00

Price. \$440.00

Price. \$460.00

Price. \$480.00

## THE HOME FORUM

## George Herbert and Religious Poetry

REFLECTING the other day, I saw Poetry stretched out as a stream older than the Nile. For six thousand years I traced back its course, now foaming and bubbling under a little wind, now raging and torrential, now lapping lightly over pebbles in its crystal bed, now broad and mirror-like and untroubled, a "smooth-gliding Minus." And away beyond time it came out of mist.

Thinking of poetry so, in its whole course, and of its six centuries of musical passage, I thought how momentous it was that this river was sometimes bent to make with its parent Religion. That this crystalline wonder, which to our knowledge for more than fifty centuries has been the humble minister of religious truths, should now, on the tradition of a puny five centuries, be almost dissociated from, nay, even on occasion, should look with disdain upon, that very instinct which had been her mother and reason for existence—this seemed to me a gross breach, not only of filial obligation, but of common sense. These five centuries, haughty scions of a mushroom Renaissance, to presume forsooth to tumble the other fifty-five from their allegiance and take a lead themselves! The rebellion sounded ludicrous.

And my thought lit upon the slender chain of religious poetry that had been forged link by link in ancient England, despite the intellectual pretensions of her lay sister, upon that devout little hand whom we know as the Oxford Reformers, upon that greater hand to whom their mantle fell; Tyndale, Coverdale, then the fifty bishops who completed our Bible and so at last, over a happy still of recollection, to the "holy Mr. Herbert."

Born into a noble family, bred up to the highest conversation of court and college, praised by don and duke, commanded by King James I himself, the pet of palace as of university, George Herbert seemed before the age of twenty to have the world at his feet. As his later austerity expressed it,

Whereas my birth and spirit rather took  
The way that takes the town,  
Thou didst betray me to a lingring  
book.

And wrap me in a gown:  
I was entangled in a world of strife  
Before I had the power to change my  
life.

But change it he did, and threw over ambition and prospect for the humbler rewards of a country parson. "Quitting his deserts," wrote Walton, "and all the opportunities that he had for worldly preferment, he betook himself to the sanctuary and temple of God, choosing rather to serve at God's altar than to seek the honour of state, employments." That like his worldlier contemporaries, Donne, he did not reject the world because it had already rejected him, we have ample evidence. Like Donne, he lived at the height of fashion, praise and popularity, and even the almost idolatrous Isaac

## The Greenwood Bough

If we allow for a certain amount of modern grooming, probably the oak-glares of Dean Forest or Sherwood still give a fairly accurate impression of the ancient scene. Here and there are dark, damp brakes of blackthorn and holly, where the hinds lie in the shadows in July, and the woodcock harbour after the November full-moon brings them over. The woodland brooks run through swamps of their own creation, for the fallen and drifting leaves of autumn dam them as effectively, though less rapidly, than the beavers which once worked beside them. Most typical of all the taller English woodlands are the wide glades of turf and bracken dotted with clusters of great oaks...

Oaks foster an exceptional number of dependent creatures. The swallows still crash their nest in autumn, while squirrels eat both acorns and oak-apples, stock-doves lay their white eggs in their holes and clefts, and a multitude of moths and butterflies and smaller insects take their pasture in their branches...

More significant of abounding summer vitality is the deep enveloping hum of insect wings around us and on high...

Over the bracken-tops hiding their bodies, ride the antlers of the fallow deer that, although not indigenous, for many centuries gave sport and food in kings' forests and nobles' chases; and in a few parks may still be seen the tall deer of the Conqueror, the red deer which loves the wooded glades better than bare moors, and wax to nobler growth of antler and body.

Except in winter and foul weather, when the fireside in hall and but was as friendly as now, it is clear that the greenwood of song and story was a wilderness of pleasant associations among all classes.

When Shakespeare sends up the banished Duke into the Forest of Arden, "and a many merry men with him," he draws that vanished Warwickshire woodland as a region remote from care. — From "The Changing Face of England," by ANTHONY COLLETT.

## Midnight Books

Holiness on the head  
Light and perfections on the  
breast...

Thus are true Aarons drest.

And elsewhere:

For the winds do blow;  
The earth doth rest, Heaven move  
and fountain flow.  
Nothing we see but means our  
good...

As our delight, or as our treas-  
ure...

The stars have us to bed;

Night draws the curtain, which the  
sun withdraws:

Music and light attend our head.

For a poet, he has been accused of stiffness, artificiality and over-generality—faults that were common enough in his day. But that he was capable of the highest beauty is proved by such phrases even in his ordinary speech as the one quoted above, "music to him at midnight" or by such first lines as the exquisite

I made a posy, while the day ran by:  
or—

What doth this noise of thoughts  
within my heart?

Indeed, thought I to myself, the  
sight often cast upon our religious  
poetry is ill-sought indeed, and I  
muttered over again to myself the  
name of "Jordan":

I envy no man's nightingale or  
spring.

As I turned in my chair to gaze  
into the fire, the famous metaphor  
that compose the sonnet on Prayer  
flashed across "that inward eye," and  
I repeated to myself and the flames:

Heaven in ordinary, man well  
drest,  
The milky way, the bird of Paradise;  
Church bells beyond the stars  
heard,...

The land of spices, something under-  
stood.

A. A. L. S.

## Madame's Fête

About this time—in the ripest glow of summer—Madame's house became as merry a place as a school could well be. All day long the broad folding doors and the two-leaved casements stood wide open; settled sunshine seemed naturalized in the atmosphere; clouds were far off, sailing away beyond sea, resting, no doubt, round islands such as England—that dear land of mists—but withdrawn wholly from the drier continent. We lived far more in the garden than under a roof: classes were held, our meals partaken of in the "grand bercane." Moreover, there was a note of holiday preparation which almost turned freedom into license. The autumnal long vacation was but two months distant, but before that, a great day—an important ceremony—none other than the 48th of madame—awaited celebration.

About nine o'clock a. m. an important functionary, the "confidant," arrived.

Each girl was en-  
tranced in turn to pass through his hands; emerging from them with head as smooth as shell, inter-  
sected by faultless white lines, and wreathed about with Grecian plait that shone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was, though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

The dormitory became the scene of abh-  
orments, arrayings and bedizenings curiously elaborate. To me it was,

though simple, it must be allowed the result simple. A clear

white muslin dress, a blue sash...

that phone as if lacquered.

## STOCK MARKET PRICES SHOW IRREGULARITY

### Missouri Pacific Is Strong Feature—Some Selling of Motor Issues

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's market.

General Motors dropped 24 points on the first sale in reflection of new preferred stock financing with a sympathetic decline of one point in du Pont.

Rails were again under accumulation, Wabash, Missouri Pacific pre-

ferred, and Baltimore & Ohio touching

record high prices in the first few minutes of trading. One block of 12,000 shares of Pure Oil changed hands at 31 1/2, up 3%.

As the session got under way, the rails appeared to be working upward, while the industrials lost ground.

Missouri Pacific gained and pre-

ferred, quickly extended the initial

gains to 2 points each, and were fol-

lowed into new high ground by

Blackawanna, Wabash preferred A,

United Carbon, American Type

Founders and Fair.

Matheson Alkali moved up nearly

2 points on the publication of the 1926

earnings report, showing \$10.22 a

share earned on the common, com-

pared with \$8.76 the year before.

#### Halls in Demand

Commercial Solvents fell 2 1/2 points

and Marconi preferred sold a point or

so below yesterday's final quotations.

Heaviness of the motors was due, in

part, to liquidation inspired by the

announcement of Studebaker price

cuts.

Foreign exchanges opened steady,

with demand sterling quoted around

43 3/4%, and French francs around 3.82 cents.

Breaking out of bull speculation on

a large scale in the Southwestern rail-

roads, less again, set off various

rumors regarding consolidations and

competitive buying. Head consolida-

tion also started in the St. Paul and

Chicago & Great Western shares.

Baldwin ran up 8 points to 185 1/2,

a new high, to frantic bidding by the shorts. General Motors

extended its break to 3 points and

there was a considerable number of

other soft spots in evidence.

The renewal rate for car loans was

maintained at 4 per cent despite yes-

terday's hardening tendency.

**Bonds Are Firm**

Representative investment bonds

were in demand today in the bond

market. A firm tone was noticeable

as a result of this revival of interest.

Increasing activity was present in

the foreign bond market.

Exchanges were equally in demand.

Both the French & the Soledad good support.

Flat 7s with warrants led the Italian

group, advancing nearly

a point to a new high at 97 1/2. There

was some buying of Mexican issues.

Domestic securities were generally

higher. Domestic & Western 5s gained

nearly a point to a new peak for the year, and Seaboard ad-

justment 6s advanced fractionally. The oil group also attracted attention.

Buying of United States Govern-

ment bonds was limited and prices

were mixed.

One was reported of the New York

Steam Corporation's \$3,000,000 first

mortgage 5 per cent bonds, and the

\$4,659,500 City of Cordova, Argentine

Republic 7 per cent bonds. Among

other offerings was one of \$7,500,000

6 per cent debentures for the Inter-

State Power Company.

### GENERAL MOTORS OFFERS NEW ISSUE PREFERRED STOCK

A new issue of \$25,000,000 of Gen-

eral Motors Corporation 7 per cent

preferred stocks offered by J. P.

Morgan & Co. at \$12 a share. The

price conforms closely to the market

valuation of the company's 7 per cent

preferred stock.

The magnitude of the operations of

General Motors is shown by the fact

that the new issue, which would be

ample in size to meet the structural

changes in many generalized

companies, is being sold merely

to strengthen the working cash posi-

tion of the corporation.

In sales last year exceeded \$1,-

000,000,000, its activity extend

into almost every branch of the au-

tomotive industry. It requires tremen-

dous amounts of cash for its current

operations.

On January 1, 1926, the corporation

today issued an official

summary of its annual report for

1926, which established a new record

both in sales and profits. During the

year there were manufactured and

sold 2,125,826 of the corporation's

oil group.

The corporation's sales, excluding

all inter-company items, were \$1,058,

153,338, an increase of \$323,560,746

over the previous year.

Net earnings for 1926 were \$186,-

231,62, equivalent to \$1.20 a share on

the common stock, plus the payment

of the regular quarterly dividends on

the preferred and debenture stocks.

The earnings compared with \$14 a

share on the common stock in 1925.

#### DIVIDENDS

Federal Mining & Smelting declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Standard Oil of Nebraska declared an

extra dividend of 25 cents and regular

dividends of \$1.75, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Burns Bros. declared the regular quarterly

dividend of \$1.75, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Motor Wheel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents common

dividend, payable March 21 to stock of record Feb. 21.

National Transit Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents and regular

dividends of \$1.25 on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Com-

pany declared the regular quarterly divi-

dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Gawneill Company declared the regular

dividends of \$1.25 on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Procter & Gamble declared the regular

dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

United States Steel declared the regular

dividends of \$1.25 on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Chicago Yellow Cab declared regu-

lar monthly dividends of 33 1/3 cents

each payable April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Electric Storage Battery Company de-

clared the regular quarterly dividends

of \$1.25 on the common and preferred,

payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 21.

United States Steel declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividends of \$4 a share on the common stock and a

dividend of \$2 both payable

March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Procter & Gamble declared the regular

dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Missouri Pacific declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividends of 33 1/3 cents

each payable April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Chicago Yellow Cab declared regu-

lar monthly dividends of 33 1/3 cents

each payable April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Missouri Pacific declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividends of 33 1/3 cents

each payable April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Missouri Pacific declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividends of 33 1/3 cents

each payable April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Missouri Pacific declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividends of 33 1/3 cents

each payable April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Missouri Pacific declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividends of 33 1/3 cents

each payable April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Missouri Pacific declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividends of 33 1/3 cents

each payable April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Missouri Pacific declared the regu-

lar quarterly dividends of 33 1/3 cents

each payable April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1,



# RADIO

## Curve Charting of Audio Transformer Is Improved

### Present Methods Said to Be Inaccurate—Better Plan Suggested

*Audio discussions are always controversial. This particularly applies to the methods of charting the amplification curves. McMurdo Silver takes up this issue in a rather interesting way in the following article. He will be interested to hear from anyone who cares to discuss any of the points involved.*

It is not infrequently that the dealer behind his parts counter is approached by an individual clutching any advertisements, found in any trade periodical, of any good audio-transformer. Thrusting the magazine before the dealer's gaze, he says, "Have you got the audio-transformer that has this curve?" The dealer may reply "Yes," or he may reply "No"—what he replies is of little consequence, for the important thing is that the consumer has been sold on the transformer by the published curve, and if the dealer hasn't got the particular transformer he is probably going to order it both on the strength of the curve's selling power with the consumer and with himself.

Let us suppose, however, that the dealer has had experience with certain transformers and has found that in actual use their results do not appear to be in line with the published curves upon which he and his prospects judge merit. What is the

explanation and what is the dealer to do?

#### Transformer Curves Explained

It is the purpose of this article to present briefly the explanation of why the performances of many audio-transformers do not live up to the story told by the curves published in all honesty by the manufacturers (in many cases prepared by independent testing laboratories).

What the dealer is to do, not only in a case of audio-transformers whose characteristics have been misrepresented but with regard to other apparatus as well, is to find out what constitutes a figure, or figures, of merit for the products he sells and then to insist that the manufacturers supply information with their products which will give not only the trade, but the buying public as well, the necessary figures and information to discriminate in the purchase of equipment intended for specific uses.

Audio-transformers will be considered since possibly many of the greatest manufacturers in the entire radio industry are connected with them.

The purpose of an audio-frequency transformer is to couple two vacuum tube amplifiers together in order that the amplified voltage delivered by one tube may be used to actuate the second tube, which will further amplify this voltage. It is desirable that

the transformer contribute amplification in the form of voltage stepups, if possible. Standard amplifier circuits are familiar to every reader, consisting generally of two amplifying transformers and two amplifying tubes connected to the detector output of a receiving set and terminating in a loudspeaking reproducer.

The desirable characteristics of such an audio-amplifier are that (a) it should give the same degree of amplification to a weak signal as to a strong signal, and this degree of amplification should not vary appreciably over the range of powers necessary to produce good loudspeaker volume; and (b) it should amplify applied voltage in the same degree, irrespective of the frequency of this voltage within the limits required for satisfactory speech and music transmission. (These limits are generally considered to be about 30 cycles at the low end and 5000 to 3000 cycles at the high end.)

As a matter of fact, it is generally believed that the RCA radiocasting stations are not instructed to compensate for line losses above 5000 cycles, which is equivalent to saying that RCA radiocasting stations consider the range of 30 to 5000 cycles adequate for speech and music transmission. This seems logical, as compared with telephone engineering practice, where it is realized that the frequency range of all musical instruments and the human voice lies between 27 and 4096 cycles. (Harmonics of the higher frequencies have heretofore been considered necessary to good reproduction. This idea has been, in a measure, exploded, for it has been determined many times that notes above 5000 cycles do not contribute materially to fidelity of reproduction.)

Briefly, the above may be summarized to a rule of thumb basis for the dealer. An audio-amplifier must amplify uniformly all frequencies between 30 and 5000 cycles, and it must give the same degree of amplification to a weak signal as it would to the strongest signal required for home reproduction. There are few audio-transformers or audio-amplifiers on the market that will do this.

The audition curve of the human ear is apparently little appreciated. Its connection with audio reproducing equipment is vitally important. An approximate curve taken by an average of 100 people indicated that to produce a given result upon the human ear, 100,000 units of energy are necessary at 16 cycles; 1000 at 32 cycles; less than one unit at 1000 cycles; and, as the frequency increases to the range above 5000 or 6000 cycles the amount of energy required to produce apparently the same note intensity upon the human ear increases.

**Curve Relation**

The actual relation of this curve to an audio-amplifier is that the amplifier must be able to handle powers

present-day tube makers are to be congratulated upon supplying complete information on their tubes from which it is possible to determine whether or not a tube will be satisfactory for a given condition. Not so with audio-transformer manufacturers, however. The reasons are simple; so simple that they appear to have been overlooked. The average transformer manufacturer tells the turn ratio of his transformer in his advertising, and, possibly, the primary and secondary impedance and inductance values for certain frequencies.

Different manufacturers give these values for different frequencies which is deceptive since figures for different frequencies cannot be compared until they have been translated into terms of the same frequency. The manufacturer also honestly endeavors to go the whole limb by giving an amplification versus frequency curve for his transformers. Typical ones can be found in any radio publication.

Let us consider the matter of impedance values for turn ratio first.

The plate-to-filament impedance of the average vacuum tube (in operation) is comparatively low (201A, approximately 10,000 ohms; 112, approximately 6000; 171 approximately 2500).

The input resistance of the same tubes (grid-to-filament resistance) is generally believed to be on the order of several hundred thousand ohms. Actually it is generally below a 100,000 ohms—frequently below 50,000.

The purpose of an audio-transformer is to adapt the output impedance of one vacuum tube to the

ranging from the minimum unit to many thousands of times this unit without appreciable variation in the degree of amplification if good reproduction is to be experienced. The tube factor is most important in connection with this curve and, summarizing, it is safe to say that with an audio-amplifier capable of reproducing faithfully sounds in the range of 30,000 to 50,000 cycles, the largest receiving power tubes available today will be overloaded if operated on normal plate voltages.

This is an important fact which has not been appreciated either by dealers or consumers at its full worth. Its practical application means that in an audio-amplifier intended for home reproduction, nothing less than a 171 in the second stage, with at least 180 volt plate potential, is required to obtain a UX210 tube with 300 or 400 volt plate potential.

If anywhere near distortionless reproduction is to be obtained, a UX210 tube with a resistance coupled amplifier with a resistance in the tube's plate circuit, the value of resistance must have to be four times that of the tube if an appreciable value of voltage amplification, and distortionless reproduction is to be obtained. These facts are well known; their actual application apparently is not.

Let us take an average audio-transformer as found on the market with a primary impedance of, let's say, 50,000 ohms at 1000 cycles. Compared to the 201A's 10,000-ohm impedance, we would find that the receivers were not capable of reproducing low frequencies and, as a result the amplifiers were never taken into the handling of energy values of from 100 to 1000 times experienced on frequencies from 200 to a couple of thousand cycles.

**Tube Information Given**

Present-day tube makers are to be congratulated upon supplying complete information on their tubes from which it is possible to determine whether or not a tube will be satisfactory for a given condition. Not so with audio-transformer manufacturers, however. The reasons are simple; so simple that they appear to have been overlooked. The average transformer manufacturer tells the turn ratio of his transformer in his advertising, and, possibly, the primary and secondary impedance and inductance values for certain frequencies.

Different manufacturers give these values for different frequencies which is deceptive since figures for different frequencies cannot be compared until they have been translated into terms of the same frequency. The manufacturer also honestly endeavors to go the whole limb by giving an amplification versus frequency curve for his transformers. Typical ones can be found in any radio publication.

Let us consider the matter of impedance values for turn ratio first.

The plate-to-filament impedance of the average vacuum tube (in operation) is comparatively low (201A, approximately 10,000 ohms; 112, approximately 6000; 171 approximately 2500).

The input resistance of the same tubes (grid-to-filament resistance) is generally believed to be on the order of several hundred thousand ohms. Actually it is generally below a 100,000 ohms—frequently below 50,000.

The purpose of an audio-transformer is to adapt the output impedance of one vacuum tube to the

input impedance of the next amplifier tube. Obviously, an impedance ratio comparable to that of the tubes used is desirable if maximum power is to be transferred. In an audio-amplifier, it is not desirable to transfer maximum power except in the last stage, but to develop maximum voltage in the plate circuit of a tube, which is then transferred to the grid circuit of the next.

To satisfy the condition for substantially uniform amplification, (it can be proven mathematically) the audio frequency transformer primary, connected in the plate circuit of a tube, should be at least 2½ times the plate-to-filament impedance of the tube if substantially distortionless reproduction is to result. In the case of a resistance coupled amplifier with a resistance in the tube's plate circuit, the value of resistance must have to be four times that of the tube if an appreciable value of voltage amplification, and distortionless reproduction is to be obtained. The net result is that the actual performance of two "individually" good transformers will be so poor as not to justify serious consideration.

Again, a customary method of testing an audio transformer is with a very low value of input voltage such as might be encountered in detector operation. No thought is given to the fact that the voltage variation across a second stage audio transformer may run as high as 5 or 10 volts. This is a very important fact, for many transformers show entirely different characteristics operating in the second stage of an amplifier than in the first. This is particularly true of audio transformers employing high permeability iron in the cores instead of the generally satisfactory silicon steel. What happens is that with a small magnetizing current as obtained from a weak signal, the permeability of the iron remains much higher than that of silicon steel and a resulting high primary impedance is found. Placing the same transformer in second stage operation with a 15 to 25 times greater voltage resulting in a greater magnetizing current, it will be found that the permeability has fallen off to a value below that of good silicon steel.

The net result is a low primary impedance resulting in a very decided fall-off in low-frequency amplification. This condition becomes more aggravated with increasing power and results in very poor low-frequency performance for average transformers employing high permeability core iron.

Summarizing, it is apparent that dealers and consumers should insist upon being furnished with amplification curves for the audio transformers they buy, taken on an amplifier hooked up exactly as they themselves will hook it up for their own use; for only such amplification curves are worth the paper they are printed on. The voltages at which the curves were taken should be stated, and should be values comparable with those encountered in a radio receiver.

From such a curve it is possible to obtain all necessary data in connection with audio transformers; but manufacturers, instead of forcing consumers to a mathematical analysis of their curves, should supply a primary impedance chart with their products, showing at frequencies of 10, 20 and 100 cycles, these values being those obtained from the amplification curves. If such information is to be supplied, it prepares a standardization of measuring methods in connection with audio transformers.

Another condition has also come into effect, for as the plate circuit of the voltmeter tube was loaded with increasingly large inductance as represented by a loudspeaker or transformer primary, the effect was to reduce the grid-to-filament resistance of the tube. What dealer is not familiar with the effect of connecting a 50- or 100,000-ohm resistance across the secondary of an audio transformer? From the foregoing sentences an understanding is gained of several reasons why amplification measurements made of unloaded transformers connected between oscillators and peak voltmeters are of little or no value.

**Remedial Measure**

What is the remedy? Remarkably simple. It consists in measuring transformers in the actual amplifier circuit, with which they will supposedly be used, with actual powers as encountered in practice. Ahead of this amplifier is connected a regular detector tube, the grid circuit of which is supplied with voltage from an audio-frequency oscillator. The plate circuit of the last amplifier and across the loudspeaker is connected a peak voltmeter. With the measuring system put in operation, a signal will be heard on the loudspeaker which can be adjusted to an average value comparable to that necessary to produce good loudspeaker volume.

The actual voltage amplification of the system in operation can then be measured. The measurements will be thoroughly practical, for operating conditions will have been simulated. If 90 per cent of the audio transformer manufacturers advertise their transformer curves in American publications, who would resort to this method of measurement instead of the self-diagnostic methods commonly employed, the net result would be a complete revision in the group of curves used to advertise audio transformers.

Another serious error made in

measuring transformers is that instead of two stages (or the number of stages to be used in practice) being set up and measured for over-all performance, a manufacturer happily measures one transformer without any attempt to simulate conditions and glories in the curve obtained. The curve obtained with even a very poor transformer measured in this fashion will be quite good, and good over-all amplification will be shown at all frequencies. There will generally be a dip at the low frequency end and a rise at the high frequency end which looks to be of little importance. Take this transformer, put it in a two-stage amplifier operating under average conditions of signal input and battery equipment, etc., and it will be found that the high frequency rise will have become pronounced—it may be so great as to result in oscillation. The low frequency downward dip, will be much greater, with two transformers, and the net result is that the actual performance of two "individually" good transformers will be so poor as not to justify serious consideration.

To satisfy the condition for substantially uniform amplification, (it can be proven mathematically) the audio frequency transformer primary, connected in the plate circuit of a tube, should be at least 2½ times the plate-to-filament impedance of the tube if substantially distortionless reproduction is to result. In the case of a resistance coupled amplifier with a resistance in the tube's plate circuit, the value of resistance must have to be four times that of the tube if an appreciable value of voltage amplification, and distortionless reproduction is to be obtained. The net result is that the actual performance of two "individually" good transformers will be so poor as not to justify serious consideration.

Again, a customary method of testing an audio transformer is with a very low value of input voltage such as might be encountered in detector operation. No thought is given to the fact that the voltage variation across a second stage audio transformer may run as high as 5 or 10 volts. This is a very important fact, for many transformers show entirely different characteristics operating in the second stage of an amplifier than in the first. This is particularly true of audio transformers employing high permeability iron in the cores instead of the generally satisfactory silicon steel. What happens is that with a small magnetizing current as obtained from a weak signal, the permeability of the iron remains much higher than that of silicon steel and a resulting high primary impedance is found. Placing the same transformer in second stage operation with a 15 to 25 times greater voltage resulting in a greater magnetizing current, it will be found that the permeability has fallen off to a value below that of good silicon steel.

The net result is a low primary impedance resulting in a very decided fall-off in low-frequency amplification. This condition becomes more aggravated with increasing power and results in very poor low-frequency performance for average transformers employing high permeability core iron.

Summarizing, it is apparent that dealers and consumers should insist upon being furnished with amplification curves for the audio transformers they buy, taken on an amplifier hooked up exactly as they themselves will hook it up for their own use; for only such amplification curves are worth the paper they are printed on. The voltages at which the curves were taken should be stated, and should be values comparable with those encountered in a radio receiver.

From such a curve it is possible to obtain all necessary data in connection with audio transformers; but manufacturers, instead of forcing consumers to a mathematical analysis of their curves, should supply a primary impedance chart with their products, showing at frequencies of 10, 20 and 100 cycles, these values being those obtained from the amplification curves. If such information is to be supplied, it prepares a standardization of measuring methods in connection with audio transformers.

Another condition has also come into effect, for as the plate circuit of the voltmeter tube was loaded with increasingly large inductance as represented by a loudspeaker or transformer primary, the effect was to reduce the grid-to-filament resistance of the tube. What dealer is not familiar with the effect of connecting a 50- or 100,000-ohm resistance across the secondary of an audio transformer? From the foregoing sentences an understanding is gained of several reasons why amplification measurements made of unloaded transformers connected between oscillators and peak voltmeters are of little or no value.

**Remedial Measure**

What is the remedy? Remarkably simple. It consists in measuring transformers in the actual amplifier circuit, with which they will supposedly be used, with actual powers as encountered in practice. Ahead of this amplifier is connected a regular detector tube, the grid circuit of which is supplied with voltage from an audio-frequency oscillator. The plate circuit of the last amplifier and across the loudspeaker is connected a peak voltmeter. With the measuring system put in operation, a signal will be heard on the loudspeaker which can be adjusted to an average value comparable to that necessary to produce good loudspeaker volume.

The actual voltage amplification of the system in operation can then be measured. The measurements will be thoroughly practical, for operating conditions will have been simulated. If 90 per cent of the audio transformer manufacturers advertise their transformer curves in American publications, who would resort to this method of measurement instead of the self-diagnostic methods commonly employed, the net result would be a complete revision in the group of curves used to advertise audio transformers.

Another serious error made in

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

### Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 17

EASTER STANDARD TIME

CNRD, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters) and

CNRD, Ottawa, Ont. (357 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—CNRD Symphony Orchestra

with soloist: voice program.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Harmonizers."

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Courtney musical program.

8:30 p. m.—Albert Berger, violin. 9 to 11

New York program.

WBZ, Springfield and Springfield, Mass. (335 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ. 10—Young

People's Religious Union.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Light opera. 9 to 12—Dance

program; intermission solos.

KFOO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Study club. 9 to 10—

String quartet.

KXN, Hollywood, Calif. (327 Meters)

8 p. m.—Courtney program. 9—Feature

program. 11—Dance program.

WJZ, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—Joint program. WEAF.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (266 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Music Study Club. 9—

Songs. 9:30—Program from new studios at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (388 Meters)

9 p. m.—"We're All Neighbors."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1927

## EDITORIALS

In view of the energy with which Italy has of late resumed her forward policy in western Arabia, it is not surprising to learn that the situation thus produced has been the subject of an exchange of views between the British and Italian Governments.

This is commonly believed to have been among the matters discussed by Sir Austen Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini at their recent meeting at Leghorn. Since then, the whole question has been reviewed at an Anglo-Italian conference in Rome.

It is in and around the Yemen, which occupies the southwest corner of the Arabian Peninsula, that British and Italian interests come most closely into contact or collision. The Yemenite coast line on the Red Sea lies opposite the Italian colony of Eritrea on the East African seaboard, and in the port of Massowah Italy has a natural base for the commercial, and possibly also the political, penetration of the Yemen.

Of this she has taken full advantage, and a considerable trade has grown up between Eritrea and the Yemen. Italy has had her eye on southwestern Arabia for some time past, but she was at first inclined to single out for her attentions the Imam Yahia's rival, the Idrisi Emir of Asir. Asir bounds the Yemen on the north and separates it from the Hejaz. During the past two or three years the scales have turned in favor of the Imam, and he sealed his triumph by finally wresting from Asir the important Red Sea port of Hodeidah, for which he had contended ever since the armistice.

At the close of the war, Hodeidah was in British occupation. It was evacuated by the British forces in 1921, and was allowed to fall into the hands of the Idrisi. When the ascendancy of the Imam over the Idrisi was definitely established, however, Italy exerted every effort to conciliate the Imam, and by the latter part of 1926 a treaty was signed which, though the published text is rather colorless, means in practice that Italy's priority in the Yemen is definitely recognized.

The moral of the treaty is pointed by the fact that it was concluded just after a British mission to the Imam, having exhausted all its efforts to bring him to terms, had left Sana'a empty-handed. Sir Gilbert Clayton found the Imam adamant, and he had no alternative but to await a more propitious moment for reopening negotiations, thus evacuating the field in favor of Italy.

One reason why Great Britain is interested in an understanding with the Imam is that the Yemen marches to the south with the British Protectorate of Aden. In pursuance of the aggressive policy which he has followed since the war, the Imam has constantly threatened the ill-defined frontier and has repeatedly tampered with the allegiance of various tribes within the British Protectorate. Moreover, the trade of the Yemen—and judged by Arabian standards, it is trade is not inconsiderable—has in the past gone largely through the port of Aden, and Great Britain has no desire to see it diverted from Aden through Massowah, which is precisely one of the objects at which Italy is aiming. Nor is it purely a question of trade. The security of the Red Sea is an important British interest. Italy is already installed on the East African side at Massowah, and it cannot be particularly desirable from a British point of view that it should also be installed on the Asiatic side by dominating the Yemen.

There is another feature of the situation which still remains to be mentioned. The Imam, now an Italian protégé, has a standing feud with the Idrisi, and the Idrisi's dominions were recognized by Great Britain in a treaty concluded during the war, as including the Farsan Islands, which lie off the coast of Asir. These islands are reputed to contain petroleum deposits; indeed, a concession was granted by the Turks as long ago as 1912 to a concern known as the Red Sea Oilfields Company. It is now learned that the Farsan Islands have attracted the serious attention of an important British oil group, which is stated to have recently secured a concession from the Idrisi, and to have made him a substantial payment on account, thus replenishing his depleted exchequer, and putting him in a position to resist further aggression on the part of the Imam, if not to turn the tables by taking the offensive himself.

To complicate the situation still further, the Idrisi is in close relations with his northern neighbor, Ibn Saud of the Hejaz. Whether Ibn Saud has actually guaranteed the integrity of Asir—or what is left of it—is not quite clear, but if Asir is not a Wahab protektorate, it is certainly not far from meriting such a description. On the other hand, Ibn Saud himself has recently concluded an understanding with Great Britain, and the British Government is now in process of negotiating a more comprehensive agreement with him. Thus, as usual in the politics of the Arabian Peninsula, there are wheels within wheels, and it is easy to understand why the reconciliation of British and Italian interests in this part of the world should be engaging the serious attention of the governments concerned.

Publication of estimates by financiers and economists that the properties owned by Henry Ford are worth more than \$1,000,000,000 has occasioned universal discussion in American and foreign newspapers.

That in the brief period of less than twenty-five years an investment of \$28,000 should have

grown to the enormous values represented by the word "billion," is in itself a cause for wonder at the conditions that have made such an accomplishment possible. No tale of riches from gold, diamond, or oil fields has matched this extraordinary accumulation of wealth.

In general, the comments on Mr. Ford's success in building up the vast enterprise that has been so profitable have approved of the methods

## Anglo-Italian Relations in Arabia

adopted to extend a new industry, and have had no fault to find with the rich rewards that he has reaped. In some of the journals professing to represent what are alleged to be the special interests of Labor against Capital, however, there have been caustic criticisms of the alleged "exploiter," who is charged with having paid his factory workers too small a share of the wealth their labor produced. As stated by one exponent of radical anti-Capital views, "Labor produced that billion dollars. Why is one man allowed to retain it?"

The assertion that the men employed by Henry Ford "created" his great fortune is one of the fallacies that underly the demand of the Socialists and Communists that governments should take over the ownership and management of productive industry. In the strictly literal sense, the workers did produce the motor vehicles sold at a handsome profit. That, however, is not the whole truth. There remains the other and highly important factor of management, both of the production and sale of the millions of cars, with which Mr. Ford must be credited. At about the same time that the Ford Company started operations, some New York and Philadelphia capitalists began the manufacture of cars on a large scale. They employed skilled engineers, and turned out a car that seemed satisfactory, but the cost of production was too high, and in a few years the concern went into bankruptcy. In this case labor produced cars, as it did in the Ford factory, but instead of a fortune, millions of dollars were lost. The difference was in the peculiar ability of Henry Ford to co-ordinate efficient production and a wise selling policy, with the results that have astonished the world.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Though relatively few individuals would be able to state, without special inquiry, just where Lubauant is, it should be of interest to all, for it is hoped that discoveries to be made there will confirm the "reality of a world-wide spread of civilization in ancient times." It is the great mystery city of Mayan culture in British Honduras, and thither an expedition is soon to start under the auspices of the British Museum. The work to be prosecuted is said to be of the greatest archaeological importance. By way of information, Lubauant is a little more than fifty miles by river from the coast and about thirty miles from Punta Gorda, south of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

In a book recently issued by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, entitled "Main Street and Wall Street,"

William Z. Ripley, professor of political economy at Harvard University, has collected several of his recent articles dealing with financial and industrial affairs and practices which he has seen fit to regard critically in what he refers to somewhat broadly as the investment field. But in addition he presents to his readers much entirely new matter touching subjects which have been previously treated somewhat less fully and exhaustively.

The comprehensive thesis of most of Professor Ripley's papers has been the disregard, as he sees it, of the rights of minority stockholders who have been prevailed upon to invest their money in industrial and financial enterprises in which the element of speculation predominates or is an important element. In the book just published he refers, in discussing this aspect of modern business, to recent legal innovations in charter-framing, which he characterizes as "adding insult to injury." These innovations, he declares, "after concentrating all power and responsibility in directorates, seek boldly to hold them utterly scathless as respects any liability at law. With characteristic directness he takes up arms against the growing practice of persuading holders of securities in which their rights are safeguarded to exchange these for issues which are drawn solely in the interests of the corporations or companies themselves. He says:

The docility of corporate shareholders permitting themselves to be honey-fanged or dragged into exchanging securities of one corporation for another is responsible for a considerable part of the loss of shareholders' rights of one kind or another nowadays. We are now in the midst of a veritable mania for such horse trades.

Coming again to a consideration of the rights of holders of preferred stock, Professor Ripley asks if they are to be "ditched with impunity." Because they have a preferred claim upon the earnings they are expected, in modern practice, he says, "to be satisfied with a divorce from the management." But he insists that "there would be far greater safety all around were they, perhaps, not with a hand on the throttle, but at least with a seat in the cab."

Embraced in the bracket with limited liability provisions by charter and special exemptions, non-voting stock, voting trusts, and the superimposition of holding company upon holding company, is now found no-par stock, a type of security which has gained wide popularity within recent years. Professor Ripley declares this to be "an egregious malversation of the rights of shareholders and of the public generally." He continues:

This expedient is handmaiden to a considerably shifty company in contributing to corporate obscuration and fraud. Without no-par stock, some of the other innovations in corporate practice would lose much of their poignancy. By its aid a number of different elements contributory to a conspiracy against the interests of investors and of the public are welded together to form a substantial menace to sound corporate finance.

The Harvard economist makes his position perfectly plain by appending, at the proper place in his discussion of the evils which he claims to see, the names of some of the companies which have made what he regards as objectionable provisions in their charters. Evidently it is not a difficult matter to obtain the necessary official approval of these conditions. There is now, as there has long been, a keen rivalry among many of the states, particularly

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"



"then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

In view of the energy with which Italy has of late resumed her forward policy in western

Arabia, it is not surprising to learn that the situation thus produced has been the subject of an exchange of views between the British and Italian Governments. This is commonly believed to have been among the matters discussed by Sir Austen Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini at their recent meeting at Leghorn. Since then, the whole question has been reviewed at an Anglo-Italian conference in Rome.

It is in and around the Yemen, which occupies the southwest corner of the Arabian Peninsula, that British and Italian interests come most closely into contact or collision. The Yemenite coast line on the Red Sea lies opposite the Italian colony of Eritrea on the East African seaboard, and in the port of Massowah Italy has a natural base for the commercial, and possibly also the political, penetration of the Yemen.

Of this she has taken full advantage, and a considerable trade has grown up between Eritrea and the Yemen. Italy has had her eye on southwestern Arabia for some time past, but she was at first inclined to single out for her attentions the Imam Yahia's rival, the Idrisi Emir of Asir. Asir bounds the Yemen on the north and separates it from the Hejaz. During the past two or three years the scales have turned in favor of the Imam, and he sealed his triumph by finally wresting from Asir the important Red Sea port of Hodeidah, for which he had contended ever since the armistice.

At the close of the war, Hodeidah was in British occupation. It was evacuated by the British forces in 1921, and was allowed to fall into the hands of the Idrisi. When the ascendancy of the Imam over the Idrisi was definitely established, however, Italy exerted every effort to conciliate the Imam, and by the latter part of 1926 a treaty was signed which, though the published text is rather colorless, means in practice that Italy's priority in the Yemen is definitely recognized.

The moral of the treaty is pointed by the fact that it was concluded just after a British mission to the Imam, having exhausted all its efforts to bring him to terms, had left Sana'a empty-handed. Sir Gilbert Clayton found the Imam adamant, and he had no alternative but to await a more propitious moment for reopening negotiations, thus evacuating the field in favor of Italy.

One reason why Great Britain is interested in an understanding with the Imam is that the Yemen marches to the south with the British Protectorate of Aden. In pursuance of the aggressive policy which he has followed since the war, the Imam has constantly threatened the ill-defined frontier and has repeatedly tampered with the allegiance of various tribes within the British Protectorate. Moreover, the trade of the Yemen—and judged by Arabian standards, it is trade is not inconsiderable—has in the past gone largely through the port of Aden, and Great Britain has no desire to see it diverted from Aden through Massowah, which is precisely one of the objects at which Italy is aiming. Nor is it purely a question of trade. The security of the Red Sea is an important British interest. Italy is already installed on the East African side at Massowah, and it cannot be particularly desirable from a British point of view that it should also be installed on the Asiatic side by dominating the Yemen.

There is another feature of the situation which still remains to be mentioned. The Imam, now an Italian protégé, has a standing feud with the Idrisi, and the Idrisi's dominions were recognized by Great Britain in a treaty concluded during the war, as including the Farsan Islands, which lie off the coast of Asir. These islands are reputed to contain petroleum deposits; indeed, a concession was granted by the Turks as long ago as 1912 to a concern known as the Red Sea Oilfields Company. It is now learned that the Farsan Islands have attracted the serious attention of an important British oil group, which is stated to have recently secured a concession from the Idrisi, and to have made him a substantial payment on account, thus replenishing his depleted exchequer, and putting him in a position to resist further aggression on the part of the Imam, if not to turn the tables by taking the offensive himself.

To complicate the situation still further, the Idrisi is in close relations with his northern neighbor, Ibn Saud of the Hejaz. Whether Ibn Saud has actually guaranteed the integrity of Asir—or what is left of it—is not quite clear, but if Asir is not a Wahab protektorate, it is certainly not far from meriting such a description. On the other hand, Ibn Saud himself has recently concluded an understanding with Great Britain, and the British Government is now in process of negotiating a more comprehensive agreement with him. Thus, as usual in the politics of the Arabian Peninsula, there are wheels within wheels, and it is easy to understand why the reconciliation of British and Italian interests in this part of the world should be engaging the serious attention of the governments concerned.

Publication of estimates by financiers and economists that the properties owned by Henry Ford are worth more than \$1,000,000,000 has occasioned universal discussion in American and foreign newspapers.

That in the brief period of less than twenty-five years an investment of \$28,000 should have

grown to the enormous values represented by the word "billion," is in itself a cause for wonder at the conditions that have made such an accomplishment possible. No tale of riches from gold, diamond, or oil fields has matched this extraordinary accumulation of wealth.

In general, the comments on Mr. Ford's success in building up the vast enterprise that has been so profitable have approved of the methods

adopted to extend a new industry, and have had no fault to find with the rich rewards that he has reaped. In some of the journals professing to represent what are alleged to be the special interests of Labor against Capital, however, there have been caustic criticisms of the alleged "exploiter," who is charged with having paid his factory workers too small a share of the wealth their labor produced. As stated by one exponent of radical anti-Capital views, "Labor produced that billion dollars. Why is one man allowed to retain it?"

The assertion that the men employed by Henry Ford "created" his great fortune is one of the fallacies that underly the demand of the Socialists and Communists that governments should take over the ownership and management of productive industry. In the strictly literal sense, the workers did produce the motor vehicles sold at a handsome profit. That, however, is not the whole truth. There remains the other and highly important factor of management, both of the production and sale of the millions of cars, with which Mr. Ford must be credited. At about the same time that the Ford Company started operations, some New York and Philadelphia capitalists began the manufacture of cars on a large scale. They employed skilled engineers, and turned out a car that seemed satisfactory, but the cost of production was too high, and in a few years the concern went into bankruptcy. In this case labor produced cars, as it did in the Ford factory, but instead of a fortune, millions of dollars were lost. The difference was in the peculiar ability of Henry Ford to co-ordinate efficient production and a wise selling policy, with the results that have astonished the world.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Though relatively few individuals would be able to state, without special inquiry, just where Lubauant is, it should be of interest to all, for it is hoped that discoveries to be made there will confirm the "reality of a world-wide spread of civilization in ancient times." It is the great mystery city of Mayan culture in British Honduras, and thither an expedition is soon to start under the auspices of the British Museum. The work to be prosecuted is said to be of the greatest archaeological importance. By way of information, Lubauant is a little more than fifty miles by river from the coast and about thirty miles from Punta Gorda, south of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon